The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6261. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

REVIVING CHICAGO.

Graphic Picture of the City in its Present Condition.

Scenes at the Distribution of Food to the Sufferers.

Business Men Look the Disaster Full in the Face.

Pluck and Enterprise Clearing Away the Ruins.

Five Million Bushels of Grain Still in Store.

Searching the Ruins for the Bodies of the Victims.

THE CITY AT PRESENT.

Feeding the Hungry—Scenes at the Distribution of Relief—The Insurance and the Banks—Clearing Away the Ruins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The city is still disorganized, but not disorderly. The stories which have been telegraphed of attempted incendiarism and lynchings are pronounced by Gen. SHERIDAN to be fabrications, and no substantiated case of such outrage can be found. The public mind is still excitable, and the streets leading to Washington and Ann streets, where food was being distributed to the homeless, Somebody started the cry that a man was endeavoring to fire a building close by, and thousands instantly started in pursuit of a poor fellow who was near the house in question, but had no designs against it. He escaped, but the incident shows how quick the public is to scent danger, as this supposed attempt at incendiarism was believed to have been committed in plain view of thousands congregated about the Congregational Church to obtain relief. The saddest sight in the city is now to be seen in thickly-built, where houseless thousands daily gather to obtain supplies. The machinery for their relief is still imperfect, and although supplies are on sale, hours elapse before any applicant obtains the relief sought. They are formed in lines stretching a long distance up street, and each in turn must come to the door of the Church to state the necessities and be furnished. In the line are men and women of all ages, intermingled with whom are many children, some of whom are of tender years. All these are utterly destitute, having barely escaped with their lives, and are dependent on the charity of mankind for food, clothing and shelter. The first two items have been liberally sent here from all parts of the Union, and the supply is ample. Today the erecting of barracks for the homeless began in the open squares at Ann and Washington streets. Several of these were completed, and a large number of families moved in. These barracks are rough wood structures, intended only for shelter, and to them the victims of the fire can only borrow like so many beasts. But they are saved from the inclemency of the weather, and that is a great point gained.

THE RIVER.

The Madison-street bridge was opened to vehicles today, and the consequence was a large addition to the visitors to view the ruins of the South Division. Thousands swarmed all day through deserted streets, where at the same time hundreds of workmen were busy extricating safes from the ruins, and in many cases erecting rough wooden boxes on the rubbish, as the temporary homes of great firms. One brick building I saw begun in Madison-street, and several others will probably soon be commenced. All the ruins are still hot, but this enterprise is marvelous, and is an indication that the city will soon be rebuilt.

LOOKING THE SITUATION IN THE FACE.

People at last are settling down to the problem confronting them, and the whole extent of the calamity is fully realized. Many months must elapse before any serious attempt at reconstruction can even begin, and in the meantime much of its trade must leave the city, as there are no means here now to accommodate it. The city has the capacity still to handle 5,000,000 bushels of grain per annum, and this fact has somewhat reassured the public mind. Most confidence, however, is caused from the fact that a far larger proportion of the insurance will be paid than was supposed possible. It is believed that the liabilities of the several companies are represented by the following list, and that all will be paid in full:

North American, of Hartford	$200,000	Atlantic, of Brklyn.	$200,000
Home, of N. Y.	1,000,000	Ins. Co. of N. America, of Phila.	400,000
Home, of Hartford	1,000,000	Ætna, of Hartford	1,000,000
Boston	100,000	Phœnix, of Brklyn	400,000
Exchange, of N. Y.	200,000	Hartford, of Hartford	1,000,000
Merchants, of Newark	200,000	Ins. Co. of N. America, of Philadelphia	500,000
Milwaukee	175,000	American Central	250,000
Brewers', of Milwaukee	100,000	St. Louis	250,000
Lenox, of N. Y.	100,000	Phœnix, of Brklyn	200,000
Firemen's, of N. Y.	200,000	Home, of Brklyn	500,000
Peabody, of Mass.	1,000,000	Providence	200,000
Howard, of N. Y.	200,000	North British and Mercantile	3,000,000
Tradesmen's, of N. York	200,000	Pacific	500,000
International, of New-York	200,000	San Francisco	1,000,000
Royal, of Liverpool	2,000,000	Commercial, of San Francisco	500,000
Washington, of N. Y.	125,000	Mercantile, of Cleveland	100,000
Commerce, of Albany	200,000	Union, of San Francisco	500,000
Continental, of N. Y.	400,000	Orient, of Hartford	200,000
Lorillard, of N. Y.	1,000,000	Atlantic, of Boston	500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	2,000,000	Ins. Co. of State of Penn.	200,000
Security, of New-York	200,000	Roger Williams, of Providence	200,000
Mechanics, of Manufactures, of N. Y.	200,000	Equitable, of N. Y.	5,000,000
Commercial, of Albany	200,000	Globe, of Boston	200,000
Hartford, of Hartford	500,000	Niagara, of N. Y.	500,000
Irving, of N. Y.	200,000	Fulton, of N. Y.	200,000
Ætna, of N. Y.	200,000		

In addition, the banks have made liberal offers, and a general feeling of confidence in the future is prevalent. Meetings of citizens to devise ways and means of restoration are daily held, and no resident doubts that Chicago will surely and speedily rise from her ashes.

ANOTHER ALARM.

Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon by a fire in the extreme western part of the city, which destroyed two houses and a stack of hay, but without doing any further damage. The story of incendiarism was inevitable in connection with the occurrence, and a boy who had matches in his pocket was duly caught and incarcerated.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Times is the only one of the leading newspapers which has not resumed publication, and it is said Mr. STOREY does not intend to resume for some time. In the meantime his great rival, the Tribune, is reaping a rich harvest, as there is an insatiable demand for news, and it has almost exclusive possession of the field, as the Republican does not yet amount to much. All the papers published are greatly reduced in size, and bear no resemblance to the handsome sheets they were before the fire.

THE COAL-YARDS.

The great coal-heaps along the river continue to blaze, and to-night, as ever since the conflagration, illuminate the ruins with a ghastly light. Little damage is being done, however, by these fires, and the citizens rather enjoy the display which makes the ruins of so much wealth and enterprise wierdly picturesque every night.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

By day explorations of the ruins for dead bodies are continuously made, and over one hundred have been found thus far. It is believed that more than five hundred human beings have perished in the flames, but the city has been so indurated to misfortune that this sacrifice of life seems to attract little attention. Chicago has lost at least two hundred millions of its material wealth, has had its heart eaten out, and 70,000 of its people are homeless and penniless. Every one is too intent on recovering this wealth, restoring this vital organ and caring for the living victims, to care much for the dead.

E. C.

Chicago Children Provided for in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Arrangements have been completed here for 200 Chicago children who are expected to arrive in charge of MURRAY SHIPLEY, now at Chicago. Contributions for their support come from many houses, public and private schools being among the most important contributors.

Brighter Prospects and Rising Hopes—Business Still Dormant—Preparations to Resume—The Relief and Aid Society—The Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—The dawn of each succeeding day brings brighter prospects, and the hope of the energetic men who made Chicago what it was is strengthened. The newspapers this morning are filled with advertisements of business changes. Builders are overwhelmed with applications to put up new houses. One man had sixteen contracts last night. Active preparations are going on for the restoration of all branches of business. A proposition made by members of the Board of Trade to settle outstanding contracts on the basis of last Saturday's market, meets with favor. There is no business whatever done.

THE ELEVATORS.

Eight elevators were saved. The following were burned: MUNGER & ARMOUR'S, Galena, Illinois Central & Michigan Southern; National, VINCENT, HINTON & CO.'S. The following are burned: Tuttle, Fisher & Co.'s, Chicago & Northwestern; Illinois Central, Wilson, Sheldon & Co.'s, two of Munn & Scott's, two of Armour, Dole & Co.'s, Burlington and Old Iowa, and Illinois River. The total quantity of grain remaining in the elevators is 5,620,000 bushels. The quantity destroyed will reach 3,000,000 bushels. Temporary trade-rooms have been established at Nos. 2 and 10 Canal-street.

THE BANKS.

Thus far none of the bank vaults have been found to be injured. The Union National is in perfect condition. Every dollar of the millions of coin in the Assistant Sub-Treasurer's vaults is safe. The amount of funds saved from the vaults of the banks, added to the balances in New-York, leaves them an amount of cash equal to forty or fifty per cent. This, with the insurances that will be paid, insures the collection of seventy-five per cent of their loans by the banks.

BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS RUMORED.

There were eighty-nine newspaper establishments destroyed in the burnt district, embracing dailies and monthlies.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The County Supervisors met today and resolved to rebuild the Court-house at once.

THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

There had been some inharmony for a day or two in regard to the management of contributions and relief funds. The old difficulty between the Mayor and the Common Council broke out anew. Meetings of committees from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Milwaukee were held, and during yesterday and today, in which there has been considerable plain talk. They finally resolved not to leave their purpose misunderstood, which was to thereat intimates that the contributions hereafter should be properly disposed of. The object has been to leave the funds under the control of the Mayor and citizens' Relief Committee, and the charge of partiality and favoritism. To control this view thereupon organization was effected this afternoon, consisting of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, assisted by prominent citizens. All bills are to be audited by the executive committee of that society, consisting of seven well-known citizens, the Controller, and T. B. Mason, the Mayor. In the great confusion which overwhelmed us we needed a little time to perfect organizations.

The following Committees have been appointed:

On receiving, storing and removing supplies, and dealing out such contributions from other Committees, MURRAY SHILSON, Chairman, aided by Gen. HARDEE, as shelter; T. MCAVENY, Chairman; on employment, H. H. FARNSWORTH, Chairman; on transportation, to procure passes for the destitute and freight accommodations, GEORGE PALMER, Chairman; on advertising and correspondence, WIRT DEXTER, Chairman; on the distribution of fuel, clothing and food, O. C. GIBBS, Chairman; on sanitary matters and hospital measures, Dr. H. A. JOHNSON, Chairman.

A PROCLAMATION ON THE SITUATION.

The following proclamation has just been published the Associated Press:

The Mayor of Chicago is happy to be able to announce that the City remains quiet and peaceable. Order reigns supreme. Life and property are as secure as before the burning of the city. The City Government in all its Departments is now in full and successful operation. Provisions are abundant, and will remain so. Food to relieve all wants of the needy has been and will be abundantly supplied from all quarters, but a long Winter is before us and the most urgent necessity exists that every man, woman and child in the country, as far as possible, should contribute to the relief of the destitute. Humanity can render no such exhibition of its power as has been called forth by our great calamity. It has never been equalled in the history of the world. The fortitude of our citizens, their energy, business like habits, and unconquerable will, encouraged by the sympathies of our fellow-men, have largely been manifested. Many of a temporary character are springing up in all parts of the burnt district, and many permanent buildings are being erected, and it is hoped that every one will be in active operation before the year is closed. In the name of our citizens, I tender heartfelt thanks to all who have, so nobly and generously sympathized with and aided us in our great distress.

(Signed.) R. B. MASON, Mayor.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Evidence is accumulating that the loss of life is greater than has heretofore been estimated. Rumor prevails, by some believed, that Henry L. ALLMAN, banker, was murdered instead of having been suffocated by fire. His body was found near his banking-house, which he had evidently just left, with his money and valuables in his arms.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Contributions Still Coming in—Action of the Chamber of Commerce and Their Subordinates.

The contributions for the Chicago sufferers still continue to pour in from every quarter, and now take the form of money and clothing. The banks and other institutions are actively co-operating in the charitable work, and the funds received are being judiciously distributed. At the meeting of the Relief Committee, at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Treasurer, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the proper distribution of the funds.

It was announced, that messages, per cable, to and from Europe, on the Chicago distress, would be transmitted without charge.

The Mayor of Chicago wrote, saying that he had received 1,000 guineas from the Lord Mayor of London. Another letter related that £4,000 had been contributed at the meeting of Americans in London.

The following responses to the appeal for aid are from children:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please accept from a little brother and sister fifty cents each, ($1) for the dear suffering children away out in Chicago.

JENNIE BURLESON.
WILLIE BURLESON.

The boys of Grammar School, No. 35, have remitted the amounts below stated: First Class Grammar School No. 35, male, $14 50; Second Class Grammar School No. 35, male, $16 10; total, $30 60.

The little girls in Ward School No. 29 contribute the sum of $5, the avails of a concert which had been sent in this office to be forwarded to the needy public-school children of Chicago.

In many of the churches, on Sunday, contributions will be taken up in aid of the sufferers.

The Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee reports that the contribution of $2,780 68, the equivalent of goods received at the hands of Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., of this City, was from the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, and not from Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of that city.

The Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have issued an appeal to the public on behalf of the sufferers in Chicago. The appeal concludes as follows:

"While a laudable ambition to unite in a glorious work has been set forth as characteristic of our people in the present emergency, the undersigned feel fully justified in assuming that there are yet many to be reached in the ordinary way, and that the public generally will be prompted that is no officious from the public, whose sway is so benignant and kind, and from the Press, whose influence is all powerful. And appealing thus to the public, and pledging themselves to continued and earnest endeavor in this noble work of charity and Christian brotherhood, the Committee subscribe themselves,

"A committee of the medical profession is called for Monday evening, to provide relief for the Chicago doctors.

A correspondent suggests that one lady in each block in this City should apply to her neighbors for such clothing as they can spare, and forward it for the needy, homeless poor of Chicago. Such a box could be sent in one day to Lexington-avenue, where the contributions by six ladies were sufficient to fill a large case, which was duly forwarded to Chicago.

The following is a further list of subscriptions for the Chicago sufferers:

RECEIVED AT THE CITY CHAMBER OFFICE.

Widow's Mite	$1 00
Nash & Fuller	100 00
Nash & Fuller's employés	40 25
C. C. Taylor	50 00
Jennie Purdon	5 00
Willie Burgess	1 00
M. F. B.	20 00
M. F. B.	10 00
Grammar School No. 35, 1st class males	17 50
Grammar School No. 35, 2d class males	16 10
Previously acknowledged	3,554 00
Total	$3,805 77

RECEIVED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Joseph Wild & Co	$100
Dr. E. B. Fitch	25
Miss Nellie Cameron	25
Bandmann & Co	20
J. Denham & Co	20
Henry Cunningham	10
L. H. Severance	100
Cash, through Justice H. Schultz	1
John D. Lange	25
Jos. S. Schuyler	100
N. D. Carlis & Son	100
T. B. Messenger & Co	20
Abram Hoge	25
Beckman & Co	10
E. W. Crowell, Asst. Man. for the Imperial Fire Ins. Co	2,000
Robert L. Dillon	10
E. H. Morgan Sons	250
S. Benedict	200
Comstock, Cheney & Co	50
Beach A. Willis	25
M. J. Drummond	25
Employés of Byrd & Corwin	12
A. Pierce & Co	50
Wyman, Bird & Co	500
H. Sullivan & Co	100
E. R. Mudge, Asst. Sec. Ætna Ins. Co	1,000
Faulkner, Page & Co	1,000
M. Sorag & Co	275
Employés M. Horsman & Co	120
French & Wade	50
W. H. & L. C. Thorne & Co	200
Rhodes & Co	200
Paine, Goodwin & Newell	100
Van Volkenburgh & Haines	200
Lazear	200
Dennis, Stein & Co	100
Hirschkind, Parker & Co	100
Employés of Merriman & Co	100
J. J. & J. Richmond	50
Dreyfuss Brothers & Co	100
Weller	100
Wilson, Hawksworth & Co	200
Hess, Bro. & Co	100
Abbott & Howard	100
J. W. Harrold	100
James Williamson & Co	100
N. B. Wood	50
Fuller, Bros	25
Wm. Corson	25
Peters Bros	1,000
Louis Stauller	25
John B. Doggett	25
A. O. Livingston	25
Capt. Roosevelt	25

THE HAT, CAP, FUR, AND FEATHER INDUSTRY.

Sam'l Shethar & Co	$1,500
Dickinson, Hurlbut & Co	1,000
Baldwin, Rice & Hood	1,000
J. Phillips & Co	1,000
Martin, Bates, Jr., & Co	1,000
Montgomery & Co	750
Wm. Knowlton & Sons	500
Oliver Carpenter	500
Geo. J. Ferry & Co	500
Wood, Sayre & Co	500
Thompson, Son & Co	500
Scully & Scully	500
C. E. Grierson	500
S. A. Beckman & Co	500
C. Dore & Co	500
Hanks & Fenchelmann	500
Bowers, Crannell & Co	250
Fisher & Co	250
Marshall, Johnson & Co	250
Adams, Bayne & Smith	250
Weston, Boynton & Co	250
Hoffe & Bowers	250
Mathewson Manufacturing Co	250
Rogers, Gennett & Co	250
Hamilton, Miller & Co	250
Geo King	250
J. Sanderson & Co	250
H. Moore & Co	250
Keene, Bissell & Co	250
Myer & Co	250
Hirsh & Taylor	250
Hegeman & Cohnfeldt	250
Sparborg & Co	250
Lewis Z. Case	250
C. E. Caldwell & Co	250
W. H. Doubleday & Co	250
A. E. Fisher & Co	250
Granville Whittlesey & Co	250
Henry D. Dorrer & Co	250
Morris Deming & Co	250
Adams Bros. & Brush	250
H. P. Bosworth	250
Charles A. Hemphill	250
Hitchcock, Dermody & Co	250
Kirkwood & Co	250
Lewis Mayer & Co	250
Louis Bissolle & Co	250
Harper, Hollings-worth & Darby	250
Van Wan Bancker & Co	250
Morris Berwin	250
Isaac Philips	250
James Swan	250
Charles Miles	250
Hill & Ketchum	250
Bosworth, White & Willis	250
D. J. Hightower	250
Wade & Myers	250
J. Johnston & Co	250
Maller, Boynton & Van Liew	250
Bank Clerks, Bird & Sire	250
Pigott, Simon & Capel	250
H. Beckmann & Co	250
A. Sauer & Fabricius	250
Kerker, Van Velsor & Co	250
Newell & Smith	250
C. Van Zur Bonst	250
Ward, Dewey & Co	250
S. C. Holly & Co	250
James Brand	250
Canal Road & Co	250
Lyon & Co	250
H. M. Graves & Co	250
F. V. Snow	250
C. P. Williams & Co	250
D. V. Brinckerhoff	250
Wm. Bringer	250
Henry Moulton	250
Cash	250
J. & E. Riley Carr	250
T. H. Chalmers & Co	250
J. T. Pratt & Co	250
John S. Haller & Co	250
F. W. Whitehead	250
L. Morris	250
J. Curley & Bro	250
Yale Lock Co	250
Cash	5
Employés of Wash-burn & Moen M'f'g Co	54
P. J. Ryer & Co	50
Total	$18,111

Tyndy & Co	500
F. W. Vail & Co	500
Garden & Co	500
Jos. W. Lester & Co	500
Pearce & Hall	500
Clark, Rose & Co	500
C. G. Gunther's Sons	500
Edward J. King & Co	500
Woodhull, Hazard, Glover & Co	500
Grinnell & Co	500
Chas. Fox & Son	500
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	500
J. Travis & Co	250
Allerton & Valley	250
Thos. H. Wood	250
Mark, Hold & Co	250
Clapp, Bracon & Co	250
Cash	250
Fleitman & Co	250
C. H. J. Ahrens & Co	250
Wilson, Hards & Co	250
Cash	250
S. Wolf & Co	250
Bamberg & Ehl	250
Robert Wilde	250
Wm. Wilde	250
Woodruff, Morris & Co	250
R. Cassard & Co	250
Cash	250
A. Hall	250
Youngs & Smith	250
Tyng, Murphy & Gore	250
A. A. Kingsbury	250
W. R. Tuller & Co	250
Geo. C. Treadwell & Co	250
G. W. Swanton & Co	250
Lawrence Bros. & Treacy	250
C. E. & J. Lasell	250
Hopkins & Co	250
Joseph Pierce, Trea.	250
Hat Blocking Co	250
Crosby, Knapp & Sol-omon	250
Schoen, Daley & Co	250
Geo. A. Thompson	250
David Thayer, Jr	250
Treat, Jennings & Worthington	250
Hamilton, Wagner & Co	250
Daniels & Hubbard	250
Harding & Bassett	250
J. D. Bird & Co	250
Mayer & Stern	250
Employés of Hayden's Widow (3d subscription)	250
John Shoemith	250
Marcus & Co., Lon-don	250
Henry Cunliffe & Co	250
Isidor & Hoth	250
M. Mahle	250
Cash, Chapman & Lockwood	250
H. Stembergers & Sons	250
O'Neil & Stone	250
Cash, Burns & Co	250
Enrich & Rackmaz	250
Nathanson & Co	250
Veith & Nelander	250
Dykhuis	250
Ryder	250
Roberts, Read & Co	250
James S. Willets	250
Cash	250
Schick & Bromberg	250
David Dows	250
Mercy & Sons	250
Jones & Co	250
Low & Gimson	250
S. Rohman & Co	250
Smith & Co	250
Bergen & Lord	250
Cash	250
Leopold Lang	250
Elias Cohn	250
Pannell	250
J. D. Gilligan	250
J. Otis	250
Wm. McKee	250
Henry Wiet	250
Cornell, Bach & Co	250
Borchard & Hilbron	250
W. Henry	250
Employés of S. Wolf & Co	250
Employés of Isaac Phillips & Co	250
Employés of H. C. Cowden & Co	250
Employés of Hoit, Chisholm & Co	250
Cash	250
Female employés of H. C. Cowden & Co	250
Total	$40,151

Seamless Clothing Company, (in goods, $200; Vyse & Co., 50 cases of ladies', misses' and children's hats.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Employes of J. P. & Geo. M. Thomas, No. 267 Broadway, Cincinnati, overburden thereat	$463
Employés' Loan Vo-tion of Nineteenth Ward	1,000
Bank Clerks of Union, York and vicinity	1,000
Covenant Lodge, No. (colored) F. and A. M.	100
Colton & Brunsell, No. 446 Broadway	1,000
Grocers' Board of Trade	1,000
Workmen in James' Paper Factory	200
Cash, Exchange	15,000
Gold Exchange	16,745
Navy-yard workmen, through Mr. Will	7,000
Hotel Keepers of New-York	4,327
Mount Lodge F. and A. M.	200
Alla Lodge F. and A. M.	1,000
Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.	80

The following contribution from the managers of the American Institute Fair will be sent at once to Chicago:

Total receipts at the doors of the Fair, Friday, Oct. 13	$2,127 75
Entrance fees	126 00
Meating's Orchestra	62 00
Seaman's restaurant	61 50
Visitors' contributions	20 24
Miscellaneous	12 00
Total donation	$2,462 99

AID FROM OTHER CITIES.

Meetings in Paris, Dublin, Southampton, and Other European Cities.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Mr. WASHBURNE has issued a call for a meeting of Americans to-morrow, to contribute to the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—Many prominent citizens have joined in a request to the Mayor of this city, to call a public meeting for the purpose of establishing a Chicago relief fund.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Mayor of Southampton calls on the citizens to contribute money and clothing for Chicago. The Common Council of this city today voted that 1,000 guineas be placed to the credit of the Mayor of Chicago. Contributions from private individuals amount to upward of £7,000. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce voted £5,000 yesterday. The American Chamber contributed £2,000. Today there will be a mass-meeting to secure further aid. The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has requested the Provost to call a mass-meeting to organize relief committees. At Berlin subscriptions have been opened. At Frankfort, bankers and merchants are contributing and making personal efforts in securing subscriptions.

The Insurance Companies and Their Ability to Pay.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The agents of the Ætna Insurance Company are paying losses, which they claim will not exceed $6,000,000. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Companies have ordered the payment of their losses at once. The aggregate losses of these companies is about $6,000,000. The loss of the Commerce, at Albany, is $400,000. This Company has been placed in the hands of receivers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13.—The following circular was issued this morning:

OFFICE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13, 1871.

Definite information just received from Chicago places our losses at so high a figure that we are obliged to suspend business until the question of reorganization shall be settled.

(Signed,) JOHN R. ELDREDGE, President.

THE FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

Details of the Destruction of Manistee—Dreadful Sufferings of the People—Better Advices.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Full particulars of the burning of Manistee, Mich., on Sunday night, were received today. About 10 o'clock the fire-engines gave out, after which the flames spread without resistance, the wind blowing a gale all night. The loss is estimated at nearly $1,000,000, upon which there is only $80,000 insurance. The sufferings of the people are beyond description. The people of Grand Rapids and Grand Haven promptly supplied their immediate necessities, and Senator FERRY and the Mayor of Grand Rapids have issued an earnest appeal to the people of the whole State for aid. The necessities of the people are imperative. They need immediately flour, meat and clothing. Direct all supplies to Senator FERRY, Grand Haven. A Government vessel will carry all contributions from Grand Haven to Manistee.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer continues on the middle Atlantic coast moving slowly North-eastward. The area of low pressure probably exist west of Lake Michigan, but reports are not received from that region. Fresh southerly winds, with light rain, have extended from Iowa to Indiana. South-easterly winds on the Gulf coast, and north-east winds, with cloudy weather, on the South Atlantic. Clear and smoky weather has prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with southerly winds at most places, replacing the north-westerly winds of Thursday. The temperature has risen slightly in the Southern States, has fallen with northerly winds in the Missouri Valley, so far as heard from, and has risen on the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall rapidly on the Atlantic coast, with easterly winds and threatening weather south of Virginia, and southerly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly rain in the course of the day, from Lake Erie to Wisconsin, and southward to the Gulf; cold northerly winds from Kansas to Lake Superior and westward; southerly winds, with rising temperature, in New-York and New-England, and partially cloudy and pleasant weather in the Middle States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Dry Fahrenheit	45	52	57	57	57
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.41	...	29.80	...	29.67
Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahrenheit, 52.					

THE STUYVESANT BANK.

Suspension of Payment—A Receiver Appointed—Cause of the Difficulty.

A good deal of uneasiness was caused in financial circles, yesterday, upon the announcement that the Stuyvesant Bank had suspended payment, and that its affairs had gone into the hands of a receiver. There was at once a rush of depositors and stockholders to the banking-rooms on Broadway, corner of Eighth-street. Eager and repeated inquiries were made as to the cause, condition, and probable termination of the matter. The reply was that the institution would make good all demands seemed to give general satisfaction, and the anxious inquirers departed. The stockholders and depositors expressed much sympathy for the Bank, with the wish that its affairs might be soon regulated and business resumed. It is a State Bank, and has a capital of $200,000. No official statement of the condition of the affairs has yet been prepared, but the liabilities are estimated at about $400,000, and the assets at $600,000.

It seems that at any other time the institution could have raised money to continue business, but that they have found it impossible to do so under the present condition of the money market, the pressure being defined by the Chicago fire. On Thursday, October 5, 1871, at the commencement of banking hours, and without any previous notification, it is alleged that the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank, through which the now suspended institution formerly cleared, notified the Clearing House that they should no longer take up the checks of the Stuyvesant Bank. On Thursday, October 5, 1871, the Stuyvesant Bank made a balance in favor of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank of $250,000, and had, it is said, agreed to discount its paper for $100,000, which they have not done.

The President of the Stuyvesant Bank yesterday said to a TIMES reporter that the collaterals of his institution held by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, are such as have been there since the Bank began to exist. He stated that the Stuyvesant Bank was doing well, its deposits never but once reaching $11,000. None of the officers had any discount at the time of suspension. The bank's lease of the building it occupies has ten years to run, and the value of the lease is estimated at $75,000. About $60,000 had been expended upon the edifice, which besides yielding a rental profit of $6,000 per annum, afforded the banking-room to the corporation free of expense. The President, directors, stockholders and depositors all have confidence in the ability of the bank to pay all its debts, principal and interest, in due time.

Yesterday Judge INGRAHAM entertained the motion of JOHN W. STERLING, Esq., in behalf of Mr. WM. R. BARR, and appointed Mr. OLIVER H. P. ARCHER, as receiver. The latter has long been connected with the bank, and has intimate relations with its present officers. He was formerly President, and in the troubles of 1860, by advancing from his private means $175,000, safely carried the institution through. His appointment was cordially welcomed by all parties concerned. The sureties for the Receiver are: JAY GOULD, in $200,000; L. D. HUCKER, in $100,000, and WM. R. BARR, in $100,000.

Judge INGRAHAM approved of the bonds and confirmed the order.

The cause of action is shown by the following:

The complainant, Mr. WM. R. BARR, through his attorney, JOHN W. STERLING, Esq., formally recites to the Court that, prior to Oct. 5, 1871, he deposited $2,000 in the Stuyvesant Bank, against which he subsequently drew checks for (in total) less than $1,022. He alleges that none of these checks have been paid, but, on the contrary, one of them, for $1,000, of July 17, has been presented and payment thereon refused. He therefore prays that the bank be restrained from transacting its ordinary business, a receiver be appointed of the corporation, directed to collect its effects be distributed among its creditors and stockholders.

Mr. JUSTUS D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer to the Erie Railway Company, made an affidavit that on the 11th of October he presented to the paying teller of the Stuyvesant Bank a check, drawn by Mr. WM. R. BARR, as President of the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping Coach Company, for $10,000, drawn in favor of the Erie Railway Company, and indorsed by the latter, payment of which was refused, the teller declaring the inability of the Bank to pay it. The deponent also says that the same thing occurred on the presentation of checks for other amounts by persons in the Bank, with checks for which they were endeavoring to obtain payment, but the payment was in all cases refused.

Mr. BARR, in another affidavit, says that he is President of the before-named sleeping-car Coach Company, and for a long time he has kept an account in his own name as President of that Company in the Stuyvesant Bank, and that there is now a balance in that Bank in the favor of $25,000; that on the 10th of October he drew a check, (which was indorsed by the Erie Railway Company, and in their favor,) for $16,000, and upon its presentation payment was refused, the teller stating he had received another check on the same day for $11,760, which the paying teller refused to pay on the ground that the Bank had no money to pay it with, adding that they could not get any money from the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to meet their exchanges.

In another affidavit he repeats that he presented the check before-mentioned for $16,000 to the cashier, who made a similar statement to that made by the paying teller.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Stuyvesant Bank was held last evening. Mr. DAVIS COLLAMORE, President, in the chair. In the absence of the books, which are in the hands of the receiver, Mr. STUART, the Cashier, made a statement from memory of the accounts of the concern. The statement was deemed to be of a satisfactory character. A long discussion ensued as to the best course to be pursued, the members being unanimous in the belief that the bank should be sustained by all means. The present temporary suspension was believed to have arisen out of the Chicago disaster. All the members present signified their intention of subscribing additional stock if necessary to keep the establishment running. It was resolved that a committee of five stockholders be appointed to confer with the receiver, to make an examination of the affairs of the bank, and report to this body of stockholders this afternoon; the Committee to consist of Messrs. F. S. RAYMOND, J. H. WILLIAMS, Brayton F. MOORE, F. H. BYRNES and A. C. BELL. It was also resolved that a committee consisting of Messrs. COLLAMORE, RAYMOND and MOORE, be appointed to see what arrangements can be made with reference to the securing of a redeeming bank.

WASHINGTON.

The Ku-Klux Proclamation—Condition of the Disaffected Districts—The Maintenance Without Troops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Should the Ku-Klux of South Carolina fail to take notice of the President's proclamation, at the end of the five days prescribed another step provided for by the Enforcement act will be taken. The habeas corpus will be suspended so as to enable the military to make arrests without affidavit. The number of implicated persons is now so great that it is simply impossible for the civil authorities to secure their arrest, but they will be all turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Of the condition of affairs in the counties of South Carolina covered by the proclamation, the Columbia *Union* of yesterday says:

"Light begins to dawn. We learn from parties from Spartanburg County that the Ku-Klux are panic-stricken and are coming in and surrendering. The United States Marshal is pushing the matter to the fullest extent, going night and day in search of the night-riders. There is no doubt that the United States Marshal will soon succeed in unearthing the whole gang of Ku-Klux, not only in Spartanburg, but in the adjoining counties also. There will be no escaping the sluteness of the law this time. State lines afford no protection to the fugitive from justice, nor does the statute of limitations work a release from the responsibility of those murdering the whites. We believe that light begins to dawn from behind the black cloud of Kukluxism, which has hung like a pall over this State for nearly two years. Startling developments will probably be made before Judge BOND in November next. Not only has it been discovered that the rough and irresponsible elements of society belongs to this Klan, but men high in social and political position—men to whom the people have looked for political guidance and instruction in the past."

THE BALTIMORE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Four more indictments against participants in the Baltimore whisky frauds are reported to have been found by the Grand Jury today, one of which is against WALTERS, a prominent liquor-dealer of that city. One of the richest developments of the investigations thus far is the discovery of the fact that early in the present week a private letter was addressed by several leading members of the Whisky Ring to your contemporary of the *World*, which has been publishing some of the developments in a sensational manner, asser

did not think there was any case at all before the Court. The Department of Parks was not invested with any judicial power whatever to inquire into or to adjudicate upon any claims against the City of New-York. They do not stand in the character of Supervisors of the County, who have jurisdiction and who are vested with judicial powers to enable them to exercise their discretion as to matters which properly come before them relating to the County. With that power the will of the Supervisors, having jurisdiction, could be enforced by that Court by writ of mandamus against the Controller. But the Department of Parks was vested with no such powers. They had no right whatever to examine witnesses, to make any inquiries, or to settle any claims against the City of New-York. All these matters must go before the Department of Finance and be adjudicated therein. Those requisitions that are thus sent to the Department of Finance are made under the provisions of two statutes—one in for assessment bonds, and the other requisition for funded bonds. In both cases the statute which applied to funded bonds expressly provides that the requisitions be made by the Board—by no other authority but by the authority of the Board of the Department of Parks. The requisitions are made at the instance of the Executive Committee, and they had no authority in law to demand in anticipation that the Deputy Controller shall issue bonds and pay interest on them. The requisitions are to the extent of $5,000,000. If they were complied with there would be $1,000,000 lying to their credit in the bank, and the City paying the interest. On the face of the requisitions they are of such a character that they cannot be complied with by the Department of Finance. In so far as these demands were made for assessment bonds, he had only to say, that under the statutes passed prior to 1867, assessments which were to be imposed were for only a portion of the work to be executed by the Commissioners of Central Park and now by the Department of Parks. So far, then, as the assessment bonds were concerned, they should be provided for out of the taxation. He did not raise the question so far as assessment bonds were concerned, but in this particular case the demand for assessment bonds applied to where there was only a part of the amount which was demanded to be provided for out of assessments, the remainder was to be provided for out of taxation, and in so far as the latter demand was concerned it shrank at the Two per Cent. act, and also at the charter, which provided that before they can proceed with the execution of work of such a character there must be an appropriation. The 184st section of the charter provided that no expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments, boards or officers thereof, whether the expenditure shall be ordered by the Common Council or not, unless appropriations shall be made covering such expense. In so far as the requisitions that are not covered by assessments are concerned, it was not alleged, and could not be alleged truly, that any appropriation had been made by charter to provide for these expenditures, and therefore there was no power to proceed with the execution of such works, and in addition there was no power in the Department of Finance to provide for the amount, except to the extent to which the appropriation may be made. That was a matter, he observed, in conclusion, in connection with the Department of Parks, that should be considered, because of the operation of the Two per Cent. act, and also of that provision of the charter which shows that there can be no provision by the Department of Finance to provide for any such expenditure which may be made beyond the amount demanded.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said that in answer to the whole argument he would simply read the 21th section of the act of 1871, authorizing the Board of Parks to draw certain moneys for certain purposes from the Controller.

Mr. STRAHAN said that these matters provided for by that act were to be provided for out of permanent bonds, and to them the Two per Cent. act was a bar. His argument that morning had been addressed to the assessment bonds which were to be issued under the act of 1867, and it was that he had argued proper power ought to have made the appropriation.

Judge INGRAHAM said it was not to be presumed that public officers—as these gentlemen were—would call for bonds beyond what the law authorized, nor did he think they were bound to wait for special expenditures before obtaining money. The Legislature meant that these moneys should be placed in their hands to meet expenditures, and the members of the Department were responsible for its proper use. The Two per Cent. act did not apply to assessment bonds, and in the other branch, the issue of funded bonds, he would have to take time for examination of the statutes, and would reserve his decision as to the effect of the Two per Cent. act upon that issue.

The proceedings then adjourned, it being understood the formal mandamus for the issue of assessment bonds would be presented today.

THE GRAND JURY DISCHARGED.

No Indictments Found Against the Mayor or the Voucher Thieves—Names of the New Grand Jurors.

The Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer was discharged yesterday without having found any indictments against the Mayor or the voucher thieves. The jurors came into Court in the morning and handed in a number of indictments, all charging crimes of ordinary character, and against none of the City plunderers. The indictments having been handed to the Clerk, Judge BARNARD, addressing the Grand Jury, said they were discharged, with the thanks of the Court for the manner in which they had performed their duties. They were discharged thus early, he said, in order not to impose too much labor on any one Grand Jury. On Monday next another Grand Jury would be impaneled.

The panel of Grand Jurors which is to take the place of the one discharged yesterday numbers fifty names, which are certified to as having been drawn last month in the presence of Judge BARNARD, Deputy County Clerk GUMBLETON, and Under-Sheriff STEVENS. Among those whose names appeared on the list were LORIN INGERSOLL, the father and partner of the great chair-maker; ARCHIBALD HALL, Jr., the man who has made so much money as painter to the County, and EUGENE A. HEATH, believed to be interested with INGERSOLL in the manufacture of certain lamps which the Ring is trying to foist on the City. The panel was called at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, at the opening of the present term, when the following-named persons answered:

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, merchant, No. 409 Greenwich-street.

EDWIN DORES, carpets, No. 129 West Thirty-third-street.

DAVID FORCHHEIMER, hats, No. 472 Broadway.

WM. M. FLEISS, No. 47 Broadway.

GEORGE F. FORREST, Vice-President, No. 25 Broad-street.

CHARLES E. HARTSHORNE, manufacturer, No. 119 Walker-street.

MARCELLUS HARTLEY, guns, No. 17 West Thirteenth-street.

RICHARD HEATHER, coal, No. 130 West Thirty-second-street.

WM. H. HARBECK, merchant, No. 61 Beaver-street.

JUDSON HASKEL, grocer, No. 109 East Eighty-sixth-street.

AMOS F. HASKIN, jeweler, No. 259 Fourth-avenue.

FREDERICK HABERSHAW, merchant, No. 123 Maiden-lane.

LORIN INGERSOLL, chairs, No. 103 East Twenty-first-street.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, No. 66 Exchange-place.

DANE H. JONES.

GEO. KUSTER, No. 148 East Fourteenth-street.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, printer, No. 34 Park-row.

D. W. O'HALLORAN, No. 18 East Broadway.

ZACHARIAH APPENHEIM, No. 7 Gold-street.

WM. PALEN, hides, No. 86 Gold-street.

CHAS. G. ROSENBERG, artist, No. 349 East Fourteenth-street.

A. HALL, Jr., got excused from serving, and Mr. HEATH did not make his appearance. The jurors were ordered to report at Court on the 16th inst. to be impaneled.

The Work of Retrenchment in the Finance Department.

Mr. HENRY P. BOSTWICK, who has been since 1869 general book-keeper in the Finance Department, was replaced yesterday by Mr. MOORE FALES. The salary is $5,000 per annum. Mr. A. HINCKLEY, assistant book-keeper, was also removed yesterday.

ABRAHAM L. EARLE, who replaces Mr. LYNES as County Auditor, was sworn into office yesterday by the Mayor.

Several representatives of the Inspectors of Sewers and Pavements called on the Deputy Controller yesterday for their pay, and were informed that there was no fund from which they can be paid, and even if there were, that the injunction would prevent a settlement of their claims.

Warrants were drawn, yesterday, for the salaries of the Judges and attaches of the Marine Court, the Common Council and the Mayor's office.

A number of attaches of the Court of General Sessions have been marked for removal. The force will be reduced at least one-third.

Money Wanted by the Committee of Seventy.

The following circular has been issued by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Committee of Seventy:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a Committee on Ways and Means, appointed from among the Committee of Seventy of Citizens and Taxpayers, appeal to you for pecuniary aid to assist in defraying expenses consequent upon the efforts of the Committee to execute the will of the tax-payers of New-York, as expressed at their recent public meeting, viz.: to use all legal measures to put a stop to the misgovernment of the City and misappropriation of its funds. The expenses of the extensive legal proceedings and publication of facts will be large, and a liberal response is solicited from those who can afford it. Savings Banks, Insurance companies, and similar institutions, have an especial and vital interest in the effort to place the financial condition of the City on a sound basis, and under an honest administration. It is estimated that more than half the City obligations are owned by fiduciary corporations. To these, therefore, we appeal for especial consideration in donations to our fund. Contributions may be addressed to either of the undersigned.

Committee of Ways and Means—James M. Brown, Henry Clews, E. B. Sherman, W. R. Vermilye, Joseph Seligman, Jacob D. Vermilye, Samuel D. Babcock, John A. Stewart, Wm. M. Fiess, Eugene Ballin; Emil Sauer, Treasurer; Henry G. Stebbins, Chairman, *ex-officio*; Wm. F. Havemeyer, Vice-Chairman, *ex-officio*.

Receipts of Taxes.

The tax receipts on personal property yesterday amounted to $42,117 72. The total collection thus far is $1,485,824 61. The books for real estate will probably be opened on Monday.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool on Sept. 30, and Queenstown on Oct. 1, reached this port late Thursday night.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Oracular Utterances—Speeches of Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli—Soft Words for Scotland—The New Irish Policy—Mr. Disraeli's Harvest Home—A Significant Address—The Health of the Queen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

The political oracles have spoken, and are supposed to have given the cue to their respective followers for the speeches which are expected from them by their constituents during the recess. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI delivered their utterances on the same day,—Wednesday—and highly characteristic utterances they were, although, of course, neither disclosed any definite or detailed scheme of policy. The telegraph is a great convenience to statesmen who wish to unburden their minds, for they are sure to be reported in next morning's papers throughout the country wherever they speak. Thus Mr. GLADSTONE was enabled to address his countrymen, as through a speaking-trumpet, from the beach at Whitby, when he was taking a holiday there. And again on Wednesday, he utilized an hour or two at Aberdeen, on his way to the Queen at Balmoral, in dictating a speech to the little knot of reporters who represented for the nonce the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. GLADSTONE had to make his peace with the Scotch, who have been the main-stay of his Government, but who are rather sore in consequence of the neglect of Scotch legislation, and also rather suspicious of a disposition on the part of the Government to favor the Catholic Priesthood in Ireland; and he performed his delicate task very adroitly. The keen nationality, the clannishness of the Scotch is proverbial, and Mr. GLADSTONE assailed the soft side of their character when he presented himself as a countryman. Every drop of blood in his body was, he assured them, Scotch. His father, in fact, was a poor lad from Leith, who went to Liverpool and made a fortune. Next he insinuated that if Scotch legislation had rather fallen into the background, it was because the Scotch were such a self-reliant, well-behaved, steady-going people that they needed to have very little done for them in that way. A reference to the troublesomeness of the Irish flattered the self-complacency of the Northern race. So far as Mr. BUTT's election for Limerick implied dissatisfaction with the Imperial Parliament, he regretted it, but if that feeling existed it was well that it should be interpreted by an able and eloquent lawyer.

THE NEW IRISH POLICY.

I told you in my last letter that England was on the eve of a change in the attitude of the Government toward Ireland, and Mr. GLADSTONE, without speaking so frankly as I did, said the same thing in more guarded terms. He pointed out that the only difference in the treatment of Ireland, as compared with the treatment of England and Scotland, was that the Irish are exempted from various taxes which are imposed on the rest of the Kingdom, and that grants of money are freely and largely given to Ireland when it would be hopeless to ask for on behalf of England or Scotland. The Church bill and the Land bill showed, he said, the anxiety of the Imperial Legislature to remove Irish grievances. And then he added these significant words:

"People say that we have tried to conciliate Ireland, and that we have failed. I do not admit that Ireland is going to be conciliated, but I say this, that we must always keep in mind that there is a higher law to govern the actions of Parliaments and of politicians than the law of conciliation, good as that law may be. We desire to conciliate Ireland—we desire to soothe her people, and the wounded feelings and the painful recollections of her people. We desire to attach her to this island in the silken cords of love. But there was a higher and a paramount aim in the measures that Parliament has passed, and that was that it should do its duty. It was to set itself right with the national conscience, with the operations of the world, and with the principles of justice, and when that is done, I say fearlessly that whether conciliation be at once realised or not, that the position of this country is firm and invulnerable."

The meaning of this is, of course, that now that the people have put themselves right with their own conscience, Ireland must expect to be treated just the same as the rest of the Kingdom, and that the days of petting and indulgence are over. As for any question of home rule, or, to give it its true name, repeal of the union, he asked whether

"Any rational man could suppose that at this time of day, in this condition of the world, we were going to disintegrate the capital institutions of the Kingdom for the purpose of making ourselves ridiculous in the sight of all mankind, and crippling any power we possess for bestowing benefits through legislation on the country to which we belong?"

This is very different language from that which Mr. GLADSTONE used to hold when he was in the "Ireland for the Irish" vein, and argued that Ireland must be governed exclusively according to Irish ideas. He has discovered that the policy of pure indulgence is a failure, and that justice and firmness are the best means of ruling a wayward and impulsive people, whose feelings have been cultivated at the expense of their intellect. This may be regarded as a "departure" from the sentimental policy of the Government in regard to the sister island. Hitherto, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE have been trying to govern Ireland through the priests, and have found that this means the alienation, and, in course of time, the open revolt of the Protestant population of the North, as well as the withdrawal of a large body of his supporters in England, and especially in Scotland. One effect of the establishment of the Italians at Rome has been to stimulate the energy of the Ultramontane Party in Belgium and Ireland. Beaten from one stronghold after another, from Italy, Austria and Spain, the priests are concentrating their efforts in those countries where the free Governments they in principle abominate and detest gives them for the present an advantage they do not possess under more arbitrary Governments. It is quite certain that the English Government will have to make a stand against their encroachments in Ireland, even at the risk of throwing them into the arms of the Fenians and home rule people, and the advances they have lately been allowed to make are only so much lost ground which will have to be recovered. It is at least fortunate that Mr. GLADSTONE has discovered the error of his ways, but there are still many people who distrust him on this point, and suspect him of only stirring the dust to hide his policy.

MR. DISRAELI'S HARVEST HOME.

There is no part which Mr. DISRAELI loves to play so much as that of an English country gentleman. His connection with the young England movement in the earlier part of his career may be probably traced to the fascination of this ideal on his mind; and in his novels, whenever he has an opportunity of glorifying the functions and character of the Squirearchy, he never fails to do so. When he first stood for Buckinghamshire, he used to rig himself up for the part in the most elaborate and artistic manner in a green cut-away coat, with spotted bird's-eye neckerchief, low-crowned hat, and riding-whip—indeed, there is a tradition of his once appearing in top boots, though it is not properly authenticated. He has of late rather given up costume as an aid to effect, but has not abandoned his favorite rôle. It is usual on all large estates to have a harvest home about this season—a kind of family gathering—at which the proprietor presides, like a father over his children. There is an afternoon dinner—great rounds of beef and hams, and huge meat pies, with abundance of good ale. After dinner pipes are lighted, more beer is ordered in, and the speeches begin. I don't know that the oratorical power of the chairman, and other grandees who may be present, matter much, but the pipes are a searching test of genial fellowship. A gentleman who produces his pocket meerschaum, and smokes it in a free and easy way is respected; but if he puffs his tobacco through one of the long, white clay pipes which are handed round—"churchwardens," they are called—his triumph over the affections of the farmers, and especially the farm-laborers, is complete. That long clay pipe is the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. It supplies a link of common humanity between the different classes, and the festive fusion is accomplished. The harvest home at Hugenden came off on Wednesday, and Mr. DISRAELI, as lord of the manor, took the chair. His remarks about the Queen's health and her devotion to public business have, no doubt, been telegraphed to you, but it is possible that the rest of the speech, which was perhaps, the most significant, has not yet reached the other side of the Atlantic. Apparently it related only to rose-gardens and plain sewing, and such small matters. But the meaning of the speech lay in what was not said, as well as what was said. It was observed that toward the end of the session Mr. DISRAELI was somewhat late in his attendance in the House of Commons; that he spoke seldom and briefly. He has refused several invitations to attend public dinners and meetings since Parliament rose, and now when, for the first time, he breaks silence, he has, beyond a few flattering and sympathetic words for the Queen, nothing to say, except that "the barley was bright, the oats golden, and both abundant;" that "the sunny slopes of Hugenden were ripe and rich in succulent roots;" that laborers were apt to grow potatoes too extensively; that the cultivation of roses was by no means so costly as was supposed, seeing that briar roots cost next to nothing; that rose cuttings could always be got for the asking from himself and other landlords, and that the grafting of the one on the other could be easily learned, and that plain sewing was of great importance in domestic economy. He did, indeed, make one allusion to Ireland. He commended the women of Ireland for their proficiency in plain sewing, and ascribed to that reason much of the happiness which they diffused around them wherever they went. Everybody knows what a great deal Lord BURLEIGH expressed by merely shaking his head, and this prattle of Mr. DISRAELI about roses and stitching has been interpreted by some peculiarly subtle and sagacious critics, gifted with a faculty of seeing through mill-stones superior to that of the rest of the world, to mean an energetic protest against revolutionary legislation and socialist schemes of human happiness. Possibly Mr. DISRAELI may really have meant all this, but if so, he must surely have given a private hint of it to the very clever gentlemen who have found it out. To ordinary readers the speech merely conveys the impression that if Mr. DISRAELI does not talk politics, it is not because he cannot talk, but because he prefers to confine himself to less embarrassing subjects. His policy is for the present a negative one—to say "No" to whatever Mr. GLADSTONE proposes, and until he knows exactly what Mr. GLADSTONE is going in for, he deems it prudent to say nothing. He is perhaps not far wrong in his conjecture that Mr. GLADSTONE is likely to do himself most harm if let alone for awhile. No policy, in this instance, has some chances of success over a sharp and active policy. The people of this country are averse to a continuous course of change. In Lord PALMERSTON'S time too many things were left undone. "Can't you let it alone?" was the principle which the veteran statesman borrowed from Lord MELBOURNE. Since then there has been a tendency to rush to the other extreme, and to disturb, and reform, and revolutionize everything which does not exactly conform to some preconceived theory of the fitness of things. GLADSTONE'S accession to power coincided with a period of commercial difficulty, during which business was declining, and the temper of the country was in that uneasy, irritable state when severe political measures are not unwelcome. But trade has been recovered; the nation is making money fast, and are in a good-humored, easy-going mood. Besides, the excesses of the Commune in Paris have produced a reaction in favor of slow, old-fashioned, stable government, which does not pretend to right all human wrongs, and make the world perfect and happy under the dispensation of a Committee of Public Safety, but which keeps matters straight and comfortable without a periodical revolution. It is quite certain that in the present temper of the country reformers should remember the proverb, "More haste worse speed," and take things quietly for a while.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen's health is still an object of grave anxiety, notwithstanding the more favorable reports from Balmoral. It is now known that she has been suffering from a complication of disorders, and although the various maladies are not serious in themselves, they indicate an enfeebled and morbid constitution. It is said that the boils under the arm are due to imperfect vaccination, and it is possible that they date from the beginning of the sores created in this manner. But it is feared that they have a more dangerous origin. The Queen's illness has produced, as I told you, a strong popular reaction in her favor, and there is a touch of remorse in the apologetic manner in which some of the journalists who formerly complained of Her Majesty's neglect of State duties now allude to the subject. There can no longer be any doubt that the Queen is, as Mr. DISRAELI said, physically and morally unfitted for the performance of State duties which require her appearance in public. It is doubtful whether she will ever take part in any public ceremonial again, for even though her health is restored, the shock she has received will have an enduring effect. Whether the Queen's seclusion is due to ill-health or disinclination to go abroad does not, however, affect the question whether monarchy, as it has been hitherto understood in this country, can be carried on by an absent and invisible Sovereign. Mr. DISRAELI'S explanation that, even when in retirement, Her Majesty made a point of going over all State papers, heralds and interlarding at all sorts of questions, will perhaps prove to have been injudicious. What is wanted is, not an active ruler, but a purely ceremonial person, qualified to conduct State pageants gracefully. It is quite certain that no such meddling with public affairs as is thus attributed to the Queen will be tolerated in the case of the Prince of WALES.

P. H. J.

PERU.

Result of an Italian Demonstration in Lima—Ministerial Conduct of the Church Party.

Lima, (Sept. 2,) Correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald.

The Italians residents in Lima and Callao, numbering about 12,000, conceived the idea of celebrating the anniversary of Italian unity and of the occupation of Rome by the forces of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, on the 20th of the present month. No sooner had this proposition been made public, than the clerical party, through their organ in Lima, the *Sociedad*, opened a most vigorous fire upon it, characterizing the project as insulting to Catholic honor, and as certain of provoking a serious tumult. Nevertheless the Italians persisted in their arrangements, and nearly everything was perfected for the proper celebration of the day, when suddenly a Government decree appeared, prohibiting any manifestation on their part in honor of the occasion, calling upon the Prefects of the two cities of the ayer peninsular in their jurisdiction to fulfill the ordinances of leging as a reason that the religious zeal of the community was so excited by the affair, that it carried into effect most serious disturbances would ensue. This action of the Government was induced by the powerful intervention of the chief dignitaries of the Church, aided by the diplomatic agent of the Pope, Mayor Veni NUTELLI. The publication of this decree caused a universal expression of disapprobation. The newspapers of Lima and Callao, with the solitary exception of the *Sociedad*, denounced it as contrary to the constitution, to common sense and common courtesy; the standing committee of Congress officially protested against it, and public opinion was undeniably aroused to boiling point. The Italians, not naturally excited to an intense degree by the attack upon what they deemed to be their legal privilege, but wise counsels prevailed among them, the Italian Minister addressing a manifesto to his countrymen, advising them to maintain the greatest moderation and tranquility, and not to resign themselves quietly to a state of things which they were powerless to change. Yet while the Government prohibited this manifestation on the part of the admirers of the King of Italy, no action was taken in respect to a procession which two days afterwards paraded through the streets of Lima carrying the likeness of the Pope in honor of the anniversary of his accession. This still more inflamed the ire of the Peruvian populace, and placards were posted all over the town, calling upon Peruvians who sympathized with the Italian cause, and who disapproved of the stand taken by the Government, to meet on the 20th, in the Plaza Bolivar, to give expression to their views and sentiments. It was feared then by the more pacific portion of the community, that the meeting would be a fruitful source of riot and row, but the promoters declared their peaceful intentions, and asserted their constitutional right to assemble publicly. The day came, and the spacious plaza was filled with a crowd of about 15,000 persons, the great majority Peruvians. Scarcely had the opening speech been commenced, when large bodies of troops entered the square, surrounded the assemblage, and without distinction of persons proceeded to strike with whom they could lay their hands upon. The most respectable citizens of Lima, natives and foreigners, were wantonly beaten with muskets, their hands tied behind their backs, and escorted under guard to the public prisons. Nearly 1,000 persons were thus degraded, without a shadow of justice for the act. The meeting was essentially pacific up to the moment of the violent interruption, not one seditious or inflammatory word had been uttered, not one hasty movement had been made. It is thought that the Police officers acted in excess of their orders, but the responsibility falls upon the Government. Fortunately the people made no resistance, no shots were fired, and the city, though greatly excited, remained in perfect tranquility. The Standing Committee of Congress again rebuked the Executive, and the Church Party in Peru has received a blow from which it can never recover; since from the instigations of its partisans the whole trouble originated, and the anger of the people is directed accordingly.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 13.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hugh Kelly *vs.* Luis J. Fury, et al.; motion denied.

P. J. Renard *et al. vs.* McCahill *et al.*; injunction continued provided defendant Quinn complies with contract as proposed, otherwise denied.

Valentine Hinton *vs.* George Middleton; motion denied.

Philip Hunker *vs.* Madeline Hunker; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

F. Beekman *vs.* Henry B. Andrews; motion denied, with leave to renew on defendant giving a statement of his residences in this City, and time of each for last year.

James O'Brien, &c., *vs.* The California Insurance Union; see memoranda of decision.

Herman Von Keller *vs.* Herman Stursburg et al.; motion denied.

James McCreery et al. *vs.* Nathan Arbold, &c.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Amelia Goethe et al., infants, for leave to sell; memorandum for counsel.

In the matter of the petition of Bridget Delany, general guardian, &c.; order granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of William H. Seward et al.; order granted.

Eugene Desprez et al. *vs.* Louis Bamburger et al.; motion granted.

Rensselaer R. Wiechel *vs.* Elisa Winchel; report of referee confirmed as to alimony and counsel fee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 13.

By Judge Jones.

James A. Pollemus et al. *vs.* John Bonner et al.; order of reference.

Abraham Joseph *vs.* Samuel Fischer, Nelson *vs.* Zuling, Charles F. Hels, *vs.* Henry G. Schmidt et al.; orders granted.

Henry A. Taylor et al. *vs.* Fisher A. Hildreth; order for commission granted.

Henry J. Simon *vs.* Elisha M. Fulton et al.; order dismissing motion with costs.

Benjamin F. Stevens *vs.* Mary Howe, et al.; order granted.

Robert Lenox *vs.* Oscar S. Follett et al.; order of discontinuance granted.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—OCT. 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY—ARRAIGNMENT AND SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

The following prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced:

John Faber, larceny, two years in State Prison.

Alonzo Ames and Cornelius O'Brien, larceny of a trunk containing clothing and jewelry of the value of $2,000. Ames was sent to State Prison for five years, and O'Brien for four.

Four men were arraigned for murder in the first degree, and pleading not guilty, were remanded for trial. Their names are as follows:

Philip Wittie, for the murder of Reuben Wurcher on the 24th of September last, in Tenth-avenue.

Daniel Foley, for the murder of John O'Brien, in Spring-street, about a month ago.

James McGauly, for the murder of Agnes Reilly, known as the shanty murder, committed during last month.

John O'Brien, for the murder of Charles Casey, in the Fourth Ward, during last month.

The Court adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—OCT. 13.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

CHURCH MONEY IN DISPUTE.

The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Redeemer vs. James T. Crawford.—This action was brought to recover $324, claimed by plaintiff to have been received by defendant as Treasurer of the Church, and not accounted for. The defendant claims that the money was collected under the supervision of the Sunday-school for a distinct missionary purpose, and had no connection with the church funds proper, of which he was Treasurer. On the present trial the testimony for plaintiff being in, Judge FREEDMAN directed a verdict for plaintiff for $324 67, including interest.

E. J. Patterson for plaintiff; J. R. Hill for defendant.

A RAILROAD COMPANY GETS DAMAGES AGAINST ITS OWN CONDUCTOR.

Second-avenue Railroad Company vs. Isidore Henig.—This is a somewhat novel action brought by the Railroad Company against a former conductor for negligence, in which the Company suffered to the extent of $3,500. Plaintiff now sues to recover that amount against the conductor, claiming that his evidence shows that the judgment was the result of his negligence. Defendant not appearing, judgment was entered by default for $3,882 79.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Stock Exchange—Oct. 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113¾	400 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
10,000 do.	113¾	21 do.	97⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112	100 do. bot. cash	95⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113¾	200 do.	96
5,000 do.	113⅝	1100 do.	96⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113¾	100 do.	96⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	108⅝	100 do.	96⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	108⅝	200 do.	96⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅜	100 Del. L. & W.	103⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65⅝	200 do.	103⅜
25,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65⅝	100 do.	103⅝
5,000 Va. 6s, Consol.	61⅝	200 do.	103⅝
2,000 N. C. 6s	32	200 Erie Railway	26⅝
10,000 S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	84	200 do.	26⅝
25,000 S. C. 6s, new	101⅛	200 do. bot. cash	26⅝
6,000 do.	101⅛	200 do.	26⅝
1,000 do.	101⅛	200 do.	26⅝
5,000 do.	101⅛	200 do.	26⅝
6,000 Ga. Pac. G. bds.	101	200 do. bot. cash	26⅝
20,000 do.	101	200 Mariposa	11
15,000 do.	101	200 Mariposa Preferred	22
5,000 do.	101	200 Reading Railroad	101
10,000 U. Pac. 1st M.	91	200 do.	101⅛
10,000 U. Pac. 1st L. G. R.	71	200 do. bot. cash	101⅛
10,000 Ub. Pac. 1st L.	71	10 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	84⅝
5,000 Chi. R. I. & P. Con.	97	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 Chi. R. I. & P. Con.	97	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 Chi. R. I. & P. Con.	97	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	97	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	97	100 do.	84⅝
1,000 Cin. & Pitts. 1st M.	97	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 C. & T. H. S. F. R.	101	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 do.	101	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 do.	101	100 do.	84⅝
5,000 do

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible,

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds..... $2,500,000.
Capital Stock..... 2,000,000.

This is COMPLETED Road 9 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The net earnings of the road for the year ending July 1, 1871, and the last one after these roads were opened with a success exceeding all anticipations. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the through traffic offered, and for additional depots, and one engine-house, machine-shop, &c., called for by many of the best old roads in the country, as is now required, of this Company's road, the sum of $1,000,000 of the authorized issue of bonds will be offered for sale. PRESENT PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in gold at New-York or London, free of tax. Coupons payable February and Aug. 1.

This stock selected for the foregoing list is well and through traffic now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, averaging as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already highly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and fronts for miles the towns and villages, with a large city and prosperous river at each end. Railroads in the West have been constructed through sections of country unsettled and uncultivated, and consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class, COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as the connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines of railroad and rivers to all parts of the southwest.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway, and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we can cheerfully recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings much more than enough to pay the interest.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad from Montgomery to the Coal Fields, thereby securing to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad a large and profitable business.

3. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and is between the MOBILE and LOUISVILLE, by the nearest completion of any road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of this line.

4. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

5. A large amount of the capital in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that we only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 85 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

20 Nassau St.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds a specialty.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Stocks and Railroad Bonds.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing for five stock in the proportion of one share for every five, and one share for every fraction of five shares held by each stockholder, at par, on or before the 20th day of October, 1871, to be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents on a share.

Subscriptions will be received, and the first installment of twenty per cent thereon be paid, between the 1st day of November and 1st day of December, 1871. Second installment of fifty per cent on the shares to be paid on the 1st day of February, 1872, and if not paid on or before that date, the right to the stock will be forfeited.

If subscription under the above offered can be paid at the time of subscription, interest to Feb. 1, 1872, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, will be allowed; and if paid in full on or before the 1st day of November, 1871, a certificate of stock will be issued. The interest will be paid with the February dividend.

Stockholders entitled to new stock will subscribe and pay for the same at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio.

No subscriptions will be received after Dec. 1, 1871.

The transfer books will close Oct. 20, and reopen Nov 7, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 42 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and the Australian Colonies. Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold on favorable terms; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. Collections, and other Banking Business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.

The utmost and most remunerative of bond investments.

ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE

Eight Per Cent. Bonds and Mortgages, principal and interest payable in New-York.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 4, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Coupon Scrip, issued by this Company, that the seventeen (17) Bonds issued by this corporation, Nos. 236 to 252 inclusive, Ser. 1, 1848, for $1,000 each, with coupons attached to each bond for the payment of interest, dated Nov. 1, 1848, and payable at Connecticut Trust Co., Hartford, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1870, have been paid to Coupon Scrip, dated May 1, 1870, and that the said bonds and coupons are now wrongfully retained by the said Johnson.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

WANTED—MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILroad 10 per cent Bonds and Coupons; Memphis and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent Bonds and Coupons; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad 7 per cent Bonds and Coupons; Memphis City past-due Coupons; Shelby County, Tennessee, past-due Coupons. For sale—Arkansas 7 per cent Levee Bonds.

F. G. KIRK, No. 24 Pine-st., (basement.)

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

THE

National Trust

COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, $1,000,000

Pay Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, subject to Check at sight.

Give Five Per Cent Interest on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ISAAC MANGAM, President.
R. S. SOLOMON, Institution-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS B. MANGAM, NORRIS WINSLOW, H. WITHERBEE, THOMAS CHRISTY, WM. M. EVARTS, GEORGE BUCKHAM, LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, WILLIAM F. ALLEN, PARAN STEVENS, JOSEPH FOOT, NAPOLEON J. HAINES, JOHN R. CECIL, HARVEY L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT, THOMAS CORNELL, WILLIARD IVES, JACOB B. CARTER, OLIVER CARPENTER, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, ROBERT A. FORSYTH, DANIEL S. APPLETON, ERNESTUS BERDELL, HENRY C. CARTER, WM. E. SHATTUCK, THOS. W. SHANNON, THOMAS E. BEAD, ALFRED E. DARLING, GEORGE L. FELLOWS, WM. H. WHITLOCK, JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, Jr., } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. C. Beaks.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

OUR 23D-ST. OFFICE

AT CHICAGO

IS UNINJURED BY THE FIRE.

AND WE ARE PREPARED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AS USUAL.

JACOB D. SHEPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 104 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CHICAGO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW-YORK,
MESSRS. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 6-20 BONDS 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, on or after the 1st day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on said day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the First Series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1865, numbered as follows:

1 to 31,261 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 45,000 inclusive, of $100 each.
1 to 40,031 inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 7,764 inclusive, of 1,000 each.

And Registered Bonds of the same act:

1 to 1,000 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4,163 inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 1,500 inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 4,000 inclusive, of 1,000 each.
1 to 1,000 inclusive, of 5,000 each.
1 to 1,000 inclusive, of 10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in the following dates, viz: June, July, Aug. and Sept. (embracing those described above) do not bear the serial designation upon them, while those of the second, Third, and Fourth Series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

$600,000

OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal due 1st January, 1893, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only securities that on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $12,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,600,000, showing a net earning of $652,344 71, or $48,644 71 in excess of the annual interest of seven per Cent on $9,100,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the oldest established railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete repair. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, a d Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, GUNTLIFFE & CO., No. 90 Lombard-st., London.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit.

H. A. SEAFORD,
No. 13 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for exchange Millions of Dollars of the preferred stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of the charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz: Twenty per cent of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further payment of ten per cent of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for such installment, payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stated upon the scrip certificates.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancellment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a proper receipt for the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE R. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE D. L. & W. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

$150,000 NEW-JERSEY

INVESTMENT

VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$15,000 per mile, Seven per Cent, free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1890.

The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.

The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, is 47½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country, the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.

The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.

Opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.

Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.

The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic comes daily increasing.

The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 85 and accrued interest.

H. G. MARQUAND,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgages 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 80 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 82½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 6 per cent. Bonds, at 80 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 82½ and interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-St.,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the redemption of Bonds of this Company to the amount of $114,000 (or so much thereof as can be purchased at or below par) of the bonds of the Western Division of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified on or before that day.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 24 Exchange-place,
New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that a call of (40 per cent.) Forty per Centum has this day been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Third National Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., on or before TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871.

C. J. CANDA, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at 23 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, at the offices of the Company, corner of 51st-st. and 10th-av.

C. G. CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in the City, Brooklyn or lower parts of Westchester County. First and second mortgages bought and sold.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. Cash, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Newark, Somerville and Glenbrook Railroad, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

T. J. DAVIS, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO AXLE MAKERS.

FOR SALE—THE SAUNDERS AXLE WORKS, at Hastings, on Hudson, well known for the past forty years, and now using both steam and water-power. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. For particulars call on premises, or of J. W. RICHARDSON, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—TO SUPERINtend a department in a prominent publishing house; a gentleman of moderate means, who can invest $10,000 during the year, will receive a valuable interest in a profitable concern. Address Box No. 1,240 New-York Post-office.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A TWO-CYLINDER HOE PRESS. With print and 32x46. PRICE, $3,000.

NEWS, BOOK AND JOBBING TYPE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Type on hand. Printing-office third out complete at once. PALMER, LITTLE & CO., Nos. 62 and 64 Beekman-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 60 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM L. BOTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 5,116 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.

MAX SENN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 178 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF 260-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 draws interest from Oct. 1.

WM. E. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. SUMNER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, cor. New-Bowery, New-York.

Open daily. Deposits from $1 to $1,000 received.

All deposits on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest as from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BARNEY, Treasurer. J. S. COLGATE, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States,

NO. 16 ELEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $10,804,937 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 6TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 21 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ALANSON R. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-ISLAND OYSTERS in Prime Order TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17. Admission, 10 cents.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. CORNER OF 10TH-st. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, as follows: Holy Eucharist, at 7 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer at 7½ P. M. The sermon After morning service will be on the Church Missionary Society, and the offerings both morning and evening will be for the benefit of the sufferers by the conflagration.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, South side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject in the morning—"The People of the Pacific Coast." Evening—"Signs of the Times." Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers and invalid Colonists and others are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, REED-st., near Hudson, every Sabbath, SERVICES as at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on the second Sunday in the month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the Church is open in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, South-west corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av. Divine service and sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LOWCARE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23D-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, Pastor. SERVICES SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 7th-av. and Broadway.—Rev. Dr. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Pastor. SERVICES SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 5th and 6th ave.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Pastor. Services SUNDAY (TO-MORROW) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sermon in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The service will be conducted by Rev. A. D. SUNDARAM, B. D. Rev. JAMES C. MURRAY, D. D., and Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D.

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN Education, by SAMUL LEAVITT, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., in Morton Hall, corner of Clinton-place and Seventh-av. "Great Terrors of the World to Come, or Delightful Tales told by Ghosts and Spirits of men of the Age." Union prayer-meeting after lecture.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 46th-st., between 3d and 4th aves. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 34th and 35th sts.—Services Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; evening prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.; subject, at 10½ A. M., PRAYER and COMMUNION; preaching at 8 P. M.

FOURTH OF A SERIES OF SERMONS for young ladies, by Rev. T. T. RENDICK, on SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg. Juvenile monthly concert on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Ministers' prayer-meeting, TUESDAY, 10½ o'clock. Inquirer's meeting, 8 P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 63 Park-st., the original Mission of the Points. Rev. J. M. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ A. M., and 2½ and 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

HELP FOR CHICAGO.—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dr. THOMPSON will make an appeal for the Chicago relief fund. Subject—Our Christian Obligations as interpreted by Our Christian Calamity. Service at 7½.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Collections for Chicago sufferers. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., near Bowery. Sabbath-school, 2½ P. M. Services are held EVERY SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

MORMONISM AND MORMONISM.—REV. H. C. SWEETSER will deliver a discourse upon the above subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½. Subject—The Chicago Fire and its Lessons.

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE R. CRAIGMAN. Collection in the morning for the Chicago sufferers.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 8th-av. Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—The Chicago Disaster. Collection for the sufferers.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 3D-st., West of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY M. MCILVAINE, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE, East 14th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor, and in the EVENING by Rev. W. T. BERRY. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av. Rev. UMAH SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ON THE FESTIVAL OF ST. LUKE the Evangelist, Oct. 18, divine service by the Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at Bellevue Hospital, at 10½ o'clock A. M., with the administration of the Holy Eucharist, on which occasion the new altar and communion service will be in readiness for use. The Officers and Patients are invited to attend.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., WILL be installed Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. and Fourth-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. S. J. PRIME, D. D., will preside and propound the constitutional questions. Rev. T. R. HARRISON, D. D., will present the charge. Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., will charge the Pastor; Rev. J. R. WILSON will charge the people. Sermon as usual by Dr. ROBINSON, at 11 o'clock.

REVIVAL MEETINGS AT TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Seventh-ave. and Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. ADAMS, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Revival meeting also every evening of the present week except Monday and Saturday. Friends and brethren, come and help us.

REV. CHAS. P. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, October 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Chicago Fire. Seats free. Public cordially invited. A collection will be taken up to aid the sufferers from the late disaster at Chicago.

REV. DR. WASHBURNE, RECTOR OF Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., will preach a sermon SUNDAY MORNING, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Subject—The Fire in the City of Chicago. A collection will be taken for the above object.

REV. J. J. WHITE, A. M., PASTOR OF Asbury-street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; subject—The Great Fire in Chicago and its Lessons. All invited. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, THE CELEbrated and eloquent Irish Preacher, will preach in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 1st-av. and 36th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. E. CURRY, PASTOR, FIRST Free Methodist Church, will preach on HARLEM next to the hall corner 4th-av. and 126th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. An invitation is extended to all who love an earnest Christianity and a full Gospel.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR OF THE Wesleyan-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible-class in the Lecture-room at 3½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN the Lenox-street M. E. Church, between Manor and William sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—Preparation of Christ. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Tremont Baptist Church, 152d-st., between 9th and 10th ave., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. on The Goodness of God," and at 7½ P. M. on young men on Broadway. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, 53d-st., corner of Mercer, will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, on the burnt district. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

REV. E. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. M. C. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th ave.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Fifth-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Service on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of morning sermon—The Continental—History and Characteristics of the Reformed (Dutch) Church. Collection at morning service in aid of sufferers by the late conflagrations.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESbyterian Church, corner of 17th-st.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM will occupy the pulpit of this church on SUNDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Come and hear him.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 28 East 29th-st., Rev. Dr. Bedell, Missionary and 4th rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, will preach. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d ave.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach. Seats free. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST. near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. E. OTHEMAN. A collection will be taken for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF Mutes, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th aves.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 33D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 10TH-av. and 54th-st. Rev. J. H. ELLIOTT, D. D., Rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
24th-st., corner Irving-place.
ENGLISH OPERA. Artists: Miss. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Van Zandt, Miss Clara Doria, Mrs. Cooke, Messrs. Castle, Karl, Campbell, Segnin and others. (Benefit of the Chicago sufferers.)
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—MARTHA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HENRY VIII. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Peterson; Mr. William Creswick and Mr. Waller.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Twenty-fourth-st.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lennyon, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE JEALOUS WIFE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Mrs. Fanny Mordaunt, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KELLER'S OPERA. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Eytinge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Susan Denin.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Fourteenth-st.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howard and Miss Lizzie Williams, Miss Bonfanti.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Martinetti Family troupe.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23d-st., between 5th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Louise Abbott, Miss Kellogg, Miss Minnie Ridgway, Messrs. W. J. Hill, J. R. Thomas and others. (Benefit of the Chicago sufferers.)

STEINWAY HALL,
14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
LECTURE BY M. DE CORDOVA. Subject—"The Ring."

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring their advertisements as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 3 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 44 West 14th-st., corner of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,351 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, *containing a complete History of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* TIMES *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The people of Ogulin, a town in Croatia, are in revolt, on account of the sale of the forests in the district known as the Military Frontier. The engineers' difficulty at Newcastle is still unsettled, and serious disturbances are threatened. By an accident on the Scotch express train from London on Thursday night, several persons were injured. The health of Queen VICTORIA is improving. The rupture between the adherents of SAGASTA and ZORRILLA, in Spain, is complete. The Radical journals of Paris censure the appointment of M. PERRIER to the Ministry of the Interior, and accuse M. THIERS of pretending to conduct a Republican Government without the aid of Republicans. All difficulties in the way of the ratification of the Customs Treaty with Germany have been removed. It is asserted that many congregations of Roman Catholic orders are about to leave Rome for England and America, to found convents.

A thorough system of disbursing relief to the sufferers has been organized in Chicago under the Mayor, the Relief and Aid Society, and prominent citizens, which has the approbation also of Gen. SHERMAN. The Mayor issued a proclamation yesterday, setting forth that order and security of life were restored, and that all the sufferers by the fire were sheltered and provided with food. He, however, says that vast numbers will be wholly dependent on the benevolence of their fellow-creatures for food and shelter during the coming Winter. The dispatches indicate that the prospects for the revival of business grow brighter every day. The banks, it is estimated, will be in a condition to realize three-fourths of their loans.

The ringleader of a gang of desperadoes who attempted to throw a passenger-train from the track, near Milwaukie, Wis., on Wednesday night, has been arrested. The gang was a part of a Chicago plundering party, escaping from that city, with the intention of raiding on Racine or Milwaukee. The railroad authorities prevented their further progress north. They retaliated by attempting a wholesale slaughter of passengers.

The returns from the Iowa election, and the details of the fires in Wisconsin and Michigan, are in part delayed by the interruption of telegraphic communication at Chicago, but more by the ravages of the conflagrations which are sweeping through the fields and forests of the North-west. Efforts will be made to obtain communication by a circuitous route.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held to consider the proposed abrogation of the French commercial treaties, have expressed profound regret that the French Government contemplated such a measure.

A dispatch from Agram, the capital of Croatia, announces that the revolt in Ogulin has been suppressed. Three of the leaders were killed, and nearly all their followers were taken prisoners.

There were two deaths in Charleston, S. C., of yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending last evening.

Two mills of the Oriental Powder Company, at Gambo Falls, Gorham, N. H., blew up at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One man was killed, and another seriously wounded.

DAVID KENTLEY, alias James Wilson, was hanged in Hartford County Jail, Connecticut, at 1½ P. M. yesterday, for the murder of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison. He attempted suicide about 2 o'clock in the morning, by puncturing the heart with a small wire which he had secreted upon his person.

The Dominion Government are drafting men from the different militia districts and sending them, thoroughly equipped, to reinforce the companies now in Manitoba. They start immediately, via the Thunder Bay route.

It is reported that two conventions between France and Germany were signed yesterday, and M. POUYER-QUERTIER will leave Berlin today for Paris.

CLARENCE KING, the geologist in charge of the geological expedition of the fortieth parallel, writes from the Eastern Unita Mountains, Oct. 6, that extensive fires have raged throughout the Rocky Mountains since Aug. 20, filling the air with volumes of smoke so as to stop topographical work. Oct. 2 a heavy snow-storm prevailed, and on the 3d, for the first time, the air was clear.

The President, Mrs. GRANT and daughter, Postmaster-General CRESWELL and wife, and her sister Miss MCDIVER, the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, and Gen. PORTER, left Washington last night in special car for Boston. Secretary BELKNAP and Gen. BABCOCK will start for the same city today.

The Committees were appointed in the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore, yesterday, on the question of a uniform ritual. The Committee of Canons was directed to report on, or the expediency of reporting, a plan for training Christian women for work in parishes and missions in the Church.

The Crash in Securities.

While a cheerful and resolute spirit well becomes the situation, and the brave words of the Chicago *Tribune* are heartily indorsed by the nation, it is folly to try to hide from ourselves the fact that the consequences of the great fire are very serious. Those consequences, disastrous to Chicago herself, are more or less prejudicial to the whole country. Three hundred millions of property have been suddenly and irretrievably destroyed. This sum, we must remember, is a positive and real loss. If the whole list of the Stock Market goes down ten per cent. today, a great apparent loss would be entailed; and if that list went up again ten per cent. next week, an apparent gain would balance the loss. Yet, whoever made or sunk money in either fluctuation, the real amount of property at stake would remain precisely the same. Not so in the Chicago case. The loss here is as absolute as if so much gold coin had been sown up in sacks and pitched into the sea. Chicago will rise again magnificently from her ruins. The swiftness and the splendor with which she will be rebuilt, will hereafter, we may safely prophesy, be quoted as one of the wonders of the world. But the cash which is to pay for the work must be found afresh, and not a dollar of it can be plucked from her smouldering ashes.

The millions represented by those nine square miles of desolation are blotted out now, and must be replaced from without. A sum equal to or greater than the whole annual expenses of the Federal Government, equal to or greater than even the average loans of the New-York City banks for September—an extravagant and hazardous exhibit—has been swept away, and external capital must make it up. Wall-street has felt this keenly during the past two days, and, from appearances, will feel it more. The heavy fall in stocks may or may not be greater, as some claim, than the occasion calls for. There are, in either event, good grounds for believing that the Chicago fire may prove the cause of a healthier state of things, however unpleasant the transition. It may, in other words, prick the bubble of inflated speculation, and so be followed by a decline greater than its own intrinsic magnitude could ordinarily warrant. The puffed-up and "watered" condition of too many of our railroads is perfectly understood by well-informed and sagacious business men. Such a condition is necessarily unwholesome, and operates only for the profit of an interested minority. The public are mulcted by it in a way which, under a despotism, they might rebel against, and the cost of living has been artificially enhanced, by a system which infallibly tends to make the few very rich and the many very poor. Perhaps, we repeat, the Chicago fire is destined to give a heavy blow to inflation, and to restore prices to a natural condition. The indications in business circles, somewhat alarming as they undoubtedly for the moment are, favor such a hypothesis. Out of the nettle of financial danger, then, there is reason to hope, may be plucked the flower of financial safety.

The fall in Government securities will be, of course, but a temporary evil. There is no way of evading the necessity which the insurance companies and other fiduciary institutions, called on hastily to realize their assets, are under for selling their United States bonds; and there is no way, under existing policy, of preventing such sales from carrying down the market. The sympathetic effect upon other classes of securities, apart from any intrinsic depreciation of their value, is equally inevitable. A short time ago the London Press was busy in hunting up reasons for the low price of Consols. Such a thing was extraordinary, unjustifiable, and ought to be remedied. The theory and the grievance was that the Government securities were unwarrantably low, as compared with the railway securities. The truth was, be the perturbating causes what they might, that money, at the moment, was appreciating in value, or, in other words, that money was buying less than it ought to buy of everything—a state of things precisely identical with what exists at this moment among ourselves. This fact was established right on the heels of the Consol discussion by a heavy fall in railways. A few quotations from the London Stock Board of the securities of the great roads will show the extent of the decline:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 23.
Caledonian	113½ to 114½	105 to 106
Great Eastern	46½ to 47	42 to 43
Great Northern	134½ to 135½	121 to 122
Great Western	106½ to 107	99 to 100
Lancashire and Yorkshire	158 to 159	151 to 153
London and Brighton	70½ to 71	64½ to 65
London and North Western	147⅛ to 148	136½ to 140½
Manchester and Sheffield	69½ to 70	62 to 64
Midland	139½ to 140	122 to 123
North-eastern	176 to 175	163 to 165
South-eastern	94 to 94½	89 to 90

This fall, which has since been partially recovered, represents in two cases a depreciation of no less than from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars in gold. The panic was described as causeless, the fact being that it was immediately preceded by no sharper provocative than an advance of one per cent. in the rate of discount by the Bank of England. Necessarily, this statement involves only a superficial explanation. A profounder one is that in England, as here, the public have learned to look with distrust on expansions which experience has taught them arise from speculative manipulation, rather than from legitimate growth. Of course the Chicago fire is a more stupendous element of disturbance than a rise in discount by any bank, and it is therefore presumable that it may lead to commensurable financial results. There is now no doubt that, indirectly as well as directly, those results will include much suffering, and entail on many individuals heavy losses. If, however, the evil of speculative inflation shall by this means be effectually lessened, the people at large will assuredly be the gainers, and an unlooked-for blessing may be conferred, through what at first appeared an unmixed, and most terrible, calamity.

The Courts and the People.

At every fresh stage of the people's struggle against thieves in office and their accomplices, it becomes more distinctly obvious how grave a responsibility rests upon the Judges of our local Courts at the present crisis. It is a time when the people's servants on the Bench can make great and lasting reputations or incur undying infamy. Judge BARNARD has, thus far, fulfilled his obvious duty with a boldness, earnestness, and consistency which entitle him to the very highest praise. His prompt discharge, yesterday, of the very objectionable Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was very wisely placed upon grounds of personal indulgence to the jurors. It was none the less obviously dictated by considerations of public interest. These gentlemen had studiously abstained from paying any attention to the matters expressly commended to their notice in the opening charge of Judge BARNARD. It is, perhaps, as well that they did so, as it is very difficult to imagine that they could have reached any conclusions on such subjects which the people could have accepted.

At the beginning of the term of the Court of General Sessions, a Grand Jury was drawn and its time of meeting adjourned till the 16th inst. This appears to have been the Grand Jury to which Judge BARNARD referred as the new one which was to be impaneled on Monday next. If this one should accomplish any more than its predecessor, we shall certainly not have to thank the Ring for it. By the same sort of coincidence which placed the Mayor's uncle and nephew upon the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer, we have the name of LORIN INGERSOLL, father of the notorious chair-maker, placed upon this one. HALL, Jr., the Ring painter, and HEATH, the Ring lamp-maker, were also drawn from a panel which was apparently rich in the dependents of Tammany. Fortunately, however, they do not serve. Further investigation may show that the general composition of the new Grand Jury exhibits as glaring a contempt for popular sentiment and the demands of justice as did that of the one just discharged. The presence of the elder INGERSOLL within its number is, to say the least, hardly calculated to attract public confidence as to its fitness for dealing with the criminal acts of City officials. It is as well that the Ring and their tools should understand that this game may be played once too often. There is a point beyond which public indignation will assume the form of exasperation which will prove a good deal more dangerous than the existing state of feeling about our City plunderers. The people expect to have such a Grand Jury as will act upon the recommendations of Judge BARNARD'S opening charge whether the District-Attorney does his duty or not. If the Tammany conspirators think they can cheat the people out of this demand for justice by the selection of packed juries, they will probably have a ruder awakening from the delusion than they count upon.

The question which Judge INGRAHAM has now under consideration affords another illustration of how much depends upon the Courts in the present struggle. The decision given yesterday was on a point which nobody ever disputed, namely, the right of the Department of Parks to demand the same by the Controller of assessment bonds to be repaid by sums levied upon the property-holders adjoining the locality to be improved. The main question on which a decision is reserved is whether the two per cent. Tax Levy, drawn up with fraudulent intent by the leaders of the Ring, was understood and passed by the Legislature as a deliberate attempt to deceive the people. If this bill can be interpreted to sanction unlimited expenditure by Departments which, if words have any meaning, were expressly placed under its provisions, then legislation might as well be dispensed with altogether, as tending not only to multiply perfectly unnecessary laws, but as presenting the readiest facilities for breaking promises to the people in the act of making them. Judge INGRAHAM has it in his power to compel our City robbers to face the natural consequences of their own acts, and to fulfill the substance of their own professions. He can throw fresh lustre on his judicial record and secure the support of every honest man by doing it. It will be time enough to speak of the results of a different course when he disappoints these expectations. In the meanwhile, Judge BARNARD'S fidelity to the interests of the people deserves full and cordial recognition.

Magnanimity of the Democratic Chief.

The forgiving disposition of "Boss" TWEED is one of the noblest attributes of that shining light of Democracy. In his speech before the Tammany General Committee on Thursday evening, he even had the magnanimity to beckon Mr. TILDEN and the Reform Democracy back into the Tammany fold, and to assure them of a welcome. "He was aware," he said, "that there were certain men who had in former years been *operating with them* who were *not now operating with them*, but he had no doubt that before election day those men, or most of them, would return quietly to the fold and be received back again, of course, as they had been before." Could anything be more paternal and touching? If Mr. TILDEN and his wayward brethren can resist such a touching appeal, they must, indeed, be hardened sinners. And mark, too, with what generosity the "Boss" calls upon his followers to rally to the support of the State ticket, nominated by a convention from which, according to the *World*, he and all his friends were kicked out and trampled upon. The ticket, he said, "should be re-elected, and he knew it would be. They were all men who had served the State before with honor in the positions to which they were now again nominated." We are glad to see that this magnanimity of the "Boss" and his fidelity to his party are appreciated in the rural districts, however lightly they may be regarded in this City. It is plain that the country Democracy, who so implicitly followed his directions at the Rochester Convention, still look to the "Boss" as the leader of the party. "He had received such *information and assurance*," he said, "from the interior of the State, that he would venture to assert, confidently, that the Democratic ticket would again be triumphantly elected throughout the State." What can be more gratifying to the true Democrat than to learn that such "assurances" are constantly coming in from all parts of the State to the great Democratic high priest? Such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR, SAMUEL TILDEN, Chief Justice CHURCH, and FRANCIS KERNAN may fancy that they are going to run the Democratic Party of this State, but they will find that the "Boss," who anchored them in State Convention, still holds the reins in his own hands, and their only hope of victory rests in the "assurance" he receives from the interior.

Help for Michigan and Wisconsin.

It almost seems as though a scourge of fire had fallen upon the North-west. Close upon the heels of the overwhelming disaster at Chicago comes the news of conflagrations in Wisconsin and Michigan, more extensive, and in their destruction of life more appalling even, than that which desolated the prairie metropolis. In Wisconsin at least two thriving settlements have been utterly annihilated, wiped out as though they had never been. What is worse, hundreds of their inhabitants are believed to have perished amid the ruins of their homes. Numbers were driven into the river and drowned, and in one place one hundred and fifty persons are said to have been burned up with a large barn in which they had taken refuge. At Pishtego 325 bodies are reported to have been buried, while at Little Sturgeon Bay seventy-five are supposed to have been destroyed by the flames.

Of course in every calamity like this there is a tendency at first to exaggerate the actual loss of life. It is to be hoped that more careful investigation will materially lessen these shocking estimates. Even then it is to be feared that the death-roll will be long. In Michigan the fiery visitation was even more fearful. East and south of Saginaw for forty miles the fire has made fearful ravages, and the best part of three fair counties is now a blackened waste. Through the vast pine ranges that fill that country the flames sped with almost the rapidity of thought, and towns and villages ceased to exist before they fairly knew they were in danger. Of course, in this swift, relentless sweep, life soon became as difficult to save as property, and, not to speak of multitudes of the brute creation, hundreds of human beings, it is feared, were destroyed. Elsewhere men, women and children were driven into the lake, where they remained up to their waists in water for hours. In other parts of the State the ruin was scarcely less complete. Indeed, it is said that scarcely a county has escaped. In the words of one narrator of the sad story, "The whole country seems to be in flames." To these helpless people, fleeing through a flaming land, penniless and homeless, from the ashes of all they held most dear, it must have seemed like the advent of that dread day when the heavens shall be rolled together like a scroll.

With this enormous destruction, not alone of property, but of all the industrial interests which that property supplied, there must come inevitable distress and suffering. The Collector of Customs telegraphs to Washington that hundreds of people thereabouts are starving. In the abundance of our charity for Chicago let not these unfortunates be forgotten. So generously has the entire world come to her aid, that Chicago may safely be said to be beyond the fear of immediate want. For the relief of these Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers, bound to them by no such intimate ties, we can scarcely expect the outside world to contribute. They must look for rescue to a narrower field, and it behooves their countrymen to be mindful of their sore affliction. The magnificent generosity so lavishly poured out upon the people of Chicago will not, we are very certain, fail their fellow-sufferers, whose need is now even more pressing. By the time these lines are in print it is probable that three or four millions in money will have been forwarded to the stricken city, besides supplies of provisions and clothing, blankets and shelter tents to the value of many hundreds of thousands more. Several of the insurance companies have announced an intention to pay all losses at once; the funds in the vaults of Chicago banks have been found in many instances intact; a large proportion of the losses has fallen upon men of wealth and business repute, whose credit is still unimpaired, and there is besides a considerable part of the city still standing. With our knowledge of Chicago activity and enterprise, it is not to be doubted that before many months, perhaps before the Winter sets in, temporary shelter at least will have been provided for all her homeless citizens. We do not offer these reflections as reasons for slackening in the exertions that are making for the relief of Chicago. On the contrary, we trust that they may go on, if possible, with renewed vigor. In spite of all that has been done much remains to be done, before her people will be placed beyond the danger of immeasurable distress during the Winter months.

But the point we wish to urge is that Chicago, comparatively speaking, is at this present moment a less urgent object of charity than the wretched and starving survivors of the Michigan and Wisconsin fires. Cannot some organized effort be set on foot at once to help these poor people?

What Will be the Effect of the Fall of the Ring on the Value of Real Estate?

We published on Thursday a letter from a Boston contractor, predicting a general depression in values of real estate if the Ring be driven from their seats. The inference apparently is that we must keep this clique of swindlers in power, so that houses and lots may be worth twenty-five per cent. more in the market. If HALL and SWEENY are expelled from the Government of this City, Mr. ASTOR must "reduce his rents twenty-five to thirty-three per cent." A fearful result truly, and one to be looked upon with great anxiety by the vast population of tenants in New-York. As a consolation to our correspondent we can assure him that the best thing for every community is to have its property on an honest and solid basis. The Ring have, indeed, been speculating in real estate to such an extent that it has assumed, in many quarters of the City, a fictitious value, and has become quite out of the reach of men of moderate means. It is not desirable for this City to be made up of millionaires and laborers, as it seemed fast in process of being. The immense prices which were offered for choice plots by the speculators, were rapidly driving the best class in the community—the middle class—out of the City. The Ring's extravagance, taxation and speculation were compelling all stocks of our small tradesmen, professional men and mechanics to all the adjacent villages and towns. The increase of New-York population has sadly fallen off under the government of Tammany.

Now, if something of this corrupting speculation in real estate, which has been carried on by the plunder of the Ring, and which has reached so gigantic a scale, be stopped, we, for one, shall not be grieved. Suppose the houses and lots, made by the stealings from every honest citizen's purse, be thrown on the market, and prices fall, who will be most injured by it? Not the general community, who will find themselves in a healthier condition, and who can bear a temporary depression, but the speculators. These must go to the wall. Values of real estate will find their genuine foundation, and every owner of houses and land will know where he stands.

But there is another important effect on real estate from these frauds which our correspondent, like most of the working classes, does not fully estimate. According to the report of the Committee of Sixteen—the highest authority on such a matter—the debts of the City by the end of the present financial year must amount to $130,000,000. At that period we may hope that a new and reformed administration will begin a cheaper government; but at that date we shall owe this enormous sum. The real estate of New-York is valued at over $800,000,000. Our debt then will be some fourteen or fifteen per cent. on the assessed value of our houses and lands, or probably about eight per cent. on the market value, perhaps more. A portion of this indebtedness we have been paying hitherto each year in taxation. The larger part—say six per cent.—we must pay during the coming year. This will be a new tax, levied by the Ring on the real property of the City. A man owning a house worth $10,000, for which he has previously demanded $1,000 rent, in order to pay taxes, insurance, and to net him seven per cent., will now demand $1,600. Every tenement room which has before paid its $250 or $300 per annum, must now pay not only the additional six per cent. to the Ring, but one or two per cent. more to meet risks and losses. The hod-man, the longshoreman, the tailor and carpenter, the grocery man and shop-keeper will all be poorer this Winter to supply the carpets and furniture and innumerable outlays which have gone to the friends of TWEED and HALL. Every man and woman and child in New-York will pay this year for their stealings.

But such an increase of rent must again drive population away from the City, as it has done before; and we shall see our best hands and best heads scattered to the surrounding country, because these public swindlers have plundered the Treasury. This tax on the other hand is a mortgage on property. It eats up the profits upon it as a security. It drives capital away from investing in it. It makes houses and lands in New-York a poorer property than they were a year ago, and of course tends to bring down their market value. As their price falls, rents fall, so that the poorer classes may in the end be somewhat compensated. We agree with our correspondent, though not altogether for the same reasons, and without deploring it, that the downfall of the Ring means a considerable fall in the speculative values of real estate in New-York, and the adjacent counties—especially Westchester. We shall have, we believe, cheaper houses and cheaper land in the next decade than we have had in the last; and all classes will be the better for it.

Blowing the Wind.

There are various ways of compelling us to deliver over our goods and chattels to those who covet them. The open way is by a pistol at our heads. But there are other quite as efficient ways. One of these is the collection of "voluntary" contributions from office-holders to aid the party which appointed them. Another is assessing our property for so-called improvements. But it seems to us that the "Insurance Convention" has adopted quite as original a way of extracting money as we have heard of lately. GEORGE W. MILLER, Gov. HOFFMAN'S Superintendent of Insurance—who, as the salary is liberal, is, we are glad to believe, no poorer by reason of his acceptance of the office—took it into his head to call a Convention of the several State Superintendents of Insurance in this City last May. He got together eighteen persons beside himself, one of them a resident of this City. They remained in session nine days. They were feted and entertained. They said a great many things and discussed a great many propositions. Some, we believe, were good work. But after their adjournment, the insurance companies who were not in the secret were astonished at being informed that the expenses of the Convention had been $9,000—just a thousand dollars a day, and that the companies had been assessed by some one on some unexplained basis to pay these expenses. Of course the companies with few exceptions, meekly "came down," and paid up, for they did not dare to do, otherwise. The companies are completely under the power of the Superintendent of Insurance. He can annoy them by repeated examinations, of which they have to pay the expense. He can by a shrug suggest that any company is in a bad way, and thus affect its credit.

We should have said nothing of this discreditable exhibition were it not that the Convention is called to reassemble in this City next week, and that the Superintendents are in the call expressly told that their expenses will be paid from "the funds of the Convention," which means that the Companies are to be plundered again. Now, we have nothing to say against a Convention of the Insurance Superintendents. We believe such a Convention will be productive of good, if it is not run by a few old Commanches in their own interest against the new Companies, of which there is danger. But we protest against a repetition of the disgraceful spectacle of this black-mail of the Companies. It is the duty of the Superintendents of Insurance to watch the insurance companies, and yet these gentlemen are to meet, at an expense of a thousand dollars a day, which they are to assess upon the companies to be paid out of the trust funds in their hands. The cash are to meet in council to decide how they can best keep watch on the rats, and they propose to compel the rats to pay their expenses while so engaged. If the Superintendents think for a moment, they will imitate the example of the Massachusetts Superintendent, who persistently refused to attend last May, and will stay away until some method is devised of paying their expenses other than by a levy of black-mail.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. E. A. HANDCOCK writes a very reproachful note to us for not publishing a previous letter in vindication of Mr. ASHBURY. Mr. HANDCOCK is probably not aware that a newspaper will only contain a given quantity of matter, and that some delay in the publication of letters is often unavoidable. His communication reached us on Tuesday, was not up to type, and would have appeared at the earliest opportunity. But now, as we have had to bear our correspondent's complaints, we shall leave the matter where it is. We are further moved to this course by the fact that we have neither time nor inclination to unravel the mysteries of the great "Ashbury correspondence," and that we regard the said correspondence as one of the worst nuisances of the day. So far as we can make out anything through the haze, Mr. ASHBURY wants to win the "Queen's Cup" on his own terms, and Commodore BENNETT and the New-York Yacht Club very naturally object to that plan. Mr. ASHBURY seems to be so full of "objections" and "considerations" and fine generally, as an egg is full of meat, and there is nothing in the proposals he has received which justifies the petulant tone visible in all the letters. Commodore BENNETT never likes every chance but four of running as many races as he desired, and after all Mr. ASHBURY went away dissatisfied. We think Mr. ASHBURY had better go home. That is our opinion about all this muddle—and if it is not satisfactory to Mr. HANDCOCK, we are very sorry for it.

Our special dispatch from Chicago of this morning gives a number of practical and business-like details of the experimental results of the great fire that cannot fail to prove both interesting and valuable. Now that calm and systematic investigation has become possible, it is obvious that a good many horrible episodes of the early days of the week had no existence except in the imagination of their inventors. There is every evidence that the recuperative power of Chicago will prove as marvelous as either its rapid growth or its terrible destruction. Life is with amazing celerity flowing back into the old channels and capital and enterprise stand ready to fill the awful void that forty-eight hours made in the "Garden City."

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association was duly constituted last evening at Chickering Hall, under the most promising auspices. As we have already stated, we consider this a most reasonable movement, and one calculated to produce the most beneficial results, both in the present and the future. The organization partially formed last night, is in the best possible hands, and only needs to be as judiciously conducted as it has been started to make it no common success. After our repeated and recent appeals for precisely the kind of action which was taken last night, we thought it was impossible that anybody should misunderstand our sentiments in regard to such a movement. The *Evening Post*, however, with wonderful obtuseness, or very pitiful malice, wants it to be understood that we treated the promoters of last night's meeting with ridicule. If the *Post* is unable to see any difference between complimentary pleasantry and ridicule, we venture to assure it that the young men of whom, in its elephantine way, it gives a patronizing approval, have intelligence enough to prevent them falling into any such blunder.

One of the Ring organs sneers at Deputy Controller Glenny's circular to the City employés under his control, as an "appeal to the voters." Considered in that light, it is the best appeal the voters have heard from the Court-house in many a long year. When any of the City officials takes occasion to tell his subordinates that they must work well for their pay, and their pay only, eschew perquisites, refuse fees, abandon sinecures, look for promotion only as they deserve it, and be courteous and attentive to the citizens who seek their offices, the people will listen to it with the greatest pleasure, especially if, as in Mr. GLENNY'S case, they know they can trust the official to make his words good.

By the exercise of some ingenuity and a good deal of pressure of mind, the Professors and students of Villa Nova College, Pennsylvania, recently saved that institution from being destroyed by fire. The flames originated in the basement, and would have soon enveloped the entire building, but for the use of wet mattresses and a liberal supply of mud. In this way the doors and windows were made air-tight during four hours, at the end of which time the fire died from lack of sustenance. There was no other means near Philadelphia, and nature was compelled to be pressed from that side the last resource of which had disappeared for fully an hour and a half.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening contains the following pointed allusions in the reasons for the support given by certain journals to the Ring:

"Some men who assume to lead the Democratic party in this State are in a very unbecoming way toward their friends and associates in this City. When they came along with a fair wind, they have advanced in their way, spread their good dinners, drank their best wine, and told their friends that TWEED, HALL & Co. were the best fellows in the world. But when the wind changed, and the storm is now upon us, they abandon their friends and customers. The Albany *Argus* and the New-York *World* to this end have been treating them with the meanness and baseness of the Legislature. Look at the Republican Bill of last winter, and see how liberal Senator TWEED and his friends were in voting millions of money to the Albany *Argus*. Never in the history of legislation was there such a bold and open piece of plunderings. The conduct of the Albany *Argus* and the *World* toward their friends is a disgrace to the party. There ought to be some general disavowal."

People in Europe should be cautious how they trust individuals professing to be agents of the United States Government. Those who will readily invest in such a capacity are apt to show unfavorable points of the fact, in the absence of which they could easily be put down as impostors. We fear that the latter description must be included in "Col. W. A. ROWLAND," who is at present moving about Europe as "the Special Commissioner of the United States Government to enquire into the whole subject of emigration." A cable dispatch to this effect, dated London, Sept. 30, has been extensively circulated by the Associated Press, and has attracted various comments. As a matter of public interest, therefore, on both sides of the ocean, we deem it proper to state that Col. W. A. ROWLAND is not the "Special Commissioner of the United States" for the purpose named, or for any other, and that the authorities of the Treasury Department deny that he is accredited by that or by any other Department of the Government. The subject of emigration is of vast importance to this country, and it is certainly one to which the attention of our Government should be given in any way interested or misdirected. A large proportion of those who come to these shores, or who contemplate doing so, are persons of limited knowledge, upon whom deception of any kind is likely to produce permanent bad effect. We for one know that Col. ROWLAND seeks to deceive—unless it be to conceal—a character to which he is apparently not entitled—nor that he may not entertain designs of a most benevolent nature. It is, however, proper that all who are interested should understand that the officers of the Government have not the sanction of any arrangement warranting Col. ROWLAND in representing himself as its chosen agent, as described.

The Thiers' Government is accused of parsimony in its subventions to the Paris Grand Opera—another unfortunate thing for the Republic. The giddy Parisians do not pause to think how far their own folly has made retrenchment necessary, but sharply condemn a strict economy that deprives a favorite amusement. It appears the Grand Opera is in debt to the tune of only $400,000 gold a year; and this year, because of the low performances, only $200,000. Now, it is suggested that the Grand Opera should possibly be compensated with an annual subsidy of less than $400,000. The new director of the Opera, feeling convinced of this, resolved to throw up his appointment; but has been persuaded to think better of it. It is said there will be a loss, and the Government, out of shame, will have to pay it. We question that our lyric managers would be ashamed to get a bit from the State of half the lowest sum than extracted their musicians in Paris. Besides the old item given the Paris opera, the Chamber of Deputies got some more little sums. The Théâtre Français is allowed $200,000 a year, the Comique $80,000, and there are other smaller allowances. Some may think this a good way of spending the public money; but, after all, it may be pronounced better than to lay out still more in diamonds for dishonest officials' daughters, or thus even for building "palatial stables."

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

An Amicable Correspondence Between the New-York Yacht Club Committee and Commodore Ashbury.

The Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, appointed at a special meeting to arrange details for the races against the Livonia, met yesterday, at Messrs. Osgood & Co.'s office, No. 21 Broad-street. A communication from Mr. ASHBURY was read, to which the Club returned the following answer:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

James Ashbury, Esq., Commodore Royal Thames Yacht Club:

SIR: Your communication of this date is at hand, by which we are gratified to learn that our invitation to have come to a mutual agreement, and that you accept to sail a series of seven races, in accordance with our proposal of Sept. 30. Oct. 11 is with you respectfully fixed by the Royal Harwich Yacht Club only. Therefore, we accept the dates of the races proposed, with the following slight alterations of the days, viz.:

Monday, Oct. 16—New-York Yacht Club course.
Tuesday, Oct. 17—Match between Sandy Hook lightship and buoy.
Thursday, Oct. 19—Club course.
Saturday, Oct. 21—Sandy Hook lightship, course as above.
Monday, Oct. 23—Club course.
Tuesday, Oct. 24—Sandy Hook lightship, course as above.
Wednesday, Oct. 25—The same.

And we propose to start on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the stake-boat off Quarantine.

We remain, yours truly,
MORGAN K. BISHOP, Chairman.
SHEPPARD GANDY,
ROBERT L. ROWE,
PHILIP SCHUYLER,
E. H. CONNETT,
Per CHARLES A. MINTON, Secretary.

The Committee-boat will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Committee of Seventy and the Election.

The Committee of Seventy held a three hours' session last evening, nearly all the leading members of the Committee being present. On the reporters being admitted, they were informed that the Committee had discussed the question of preventing fraude at the coming election, and had arrived at satisfactory conclusions.

Some reference having been heretofore made by the police press to a request said to be supposed to have been made by the Mayor and the Committee in reference to the appointment of inspectors of election, Mr. STORRS, the Chairman, stated that no correspondence whatever had been had with the Mayor on the subject further than the receipt of brief notes from him, in reply to notes from the Committee, saying that he would provide for that the Committee would state their views on the subject in writing rather than in a personal interview.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday next.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars for Breach of Promise.

The breach-of-promise suit brought by DOROTHEA ROMAN against ALEXANDER T. CABLE for $50,000, was occupied in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge NELSON, yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $15,000. Defendant is a wealthy member of the First Presbyterian Church, and sued for a long-time superintendent of the Park Sunday-School. Plaintiff makes her living as a seamstress. Judge EMOTT conducted the case for the defense, and Ex-Judge REYNOLDS for the plaintiff.

Alleged Incendiarism.

At 6 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the top floor of a two-story frame dwelling at No. 144 Tenth-avenue. The fire was extinguished before a damage of more than $100 was done. The house is occupied by Mrs. ELIZA RODGERS, and her son, THOMAS RODGERS, has been arrested on a charge of setting it on fire. Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON will detain the alleged incendiary until a thorough investigation shall have been made.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, OCT. 14—4 A. M.

REVOLT IN MEXICO.

Four Hundred Troops Attempt to Capture the City of Mexico.

Two Hundred and Fifty Taken Prisoners and Shot.

Three Thousand People Left Destitute by the Fire in Wisconsin.

MEXICO.

Attempted Revolt in the City of Mexico—Negroes and Others at the Head.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 1, via VERA CRUZ, Oct. 5.—The afternoon the pronunciamento and cavalrymen revolted, and attempted to take possession of the city. The garrison rallied under the Commander of Gen. ROCHA and others, and attacked and defeated the insurgents. Two of the leaders were killed in the fight. Their bodies, said to be ESCOBEDO, TOLEDO, RIVERO and CERVANTES, effected their escape; but several officers with 250 men were taken prisoners and shot the next morning.

THE WISCONSIN FIRES.

Three Thousand Men, Women and Children Destitute.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Gov. FAIRCHILD telegraphed the following from Green Bay, in relation to the Wisconsin fire, to-night: "The appalling calamity has not been exaggerated. Over 3,000 men, women and children are now destitute. The loss of life has been very great; not less than 500 persons have been burned at Pestigoe and vicinity, and 200 on the eastern shore. Scores of men, women and children are now in temporary hospitals, burned and maimed. Money, clothing, bedding, boots and shoes, and provisions of all kinds are needed are wanted, also building materials and everything needed by a family to commence life with. The people are responding nobly, but there is no danger of too much being received. The destitute must be provided for during the Winter."

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

A Tie in the Senate—A Republican Majority of Thirteen in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from R. D. HARRISON, Chairman of the Republican State Committee at Columbus, Ohio, dated to-day, gives the following as the summing up of results in Ohio: Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 16. House—Thirteen Republican majority. Governor—Indicating majority in counties not fully reported same as last year, with returns at hand, makes BOLTON'S majority 30,000, likely to be more rather than less. The Lieutenant-Governor has the casting vote in the Senate, which will give the Republicans the control.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Murder of Major Gates, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Police are searching for the murderers of CATTO and GRAHAM. CATTO was Major of the Colored Brigade. Gen. WAGNER, in his order for the parade of the regiment to attend the funeral on Monday, says: "It was while in the act of obeying an order he had received as a soldier that the murder was done. Having been ordered by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade to notify several officers of this command to order their men to the armories to be ready to aid in the suppression of the riot then in progress, he proceeded home to obtain his equipments, and while upon his own door-step was ruthlessly assaulted with a shotgun, knocked down and mortally wounded by pistol shots through the heart. The Coroner's jury is investigating the murder of CATTO. The evidence is conclusive that FRANK KELLY was the murderer.

This afternoon a large meeting of the citizens was held to express indignation at the murder of Prof. CATTO. Addresses were made by Col. A. K. MCCLURE, Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON, W. B. MANN, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK and others.

The Pennsylvania Elections—Republican Majorities Reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The following Democratic majorities are official: Montgomery County, 76; Bucks County, 41; Berks County, 3,031; Lycoming County, 619; Clearfield County, 2,200; Lehigh County, 1,515; Columbia County, 1,778.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Mayor Hall's Backers to Decide Whether to Acquiesce in Regard to Inspectors—The Primaries.

The members of the Republican Central Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND in the chair.

The Committee on Ratification reported that the general Republican rally should be held in the Cooper Institute on the 30th inst., and that their members should be invited to attend.

The Chairman, on the part of the Committee appointed to confer with the Mayor in relation to the nomination of inspectors of election, informed the meeting that a communication had been addressed to the Mayor, in compliance with a resolution from the Committee of Seventy, requesting an interview; a request personally before him. He refused to receive the deputation, but expressed his readiness to consider any written propositions they desired to offer on the subject. Mr. HODGKISS, of the Committee of Seventy, intended to address him a communication, and in the meantime a list of reputable inspectors was being drawn up for presentation to the Mayor.

The Executive Committee reported that the County Convention would be held at Bleecker Guildhall, on the 24th of October, at 7½ P. M.; the primaries would be held on the 20th inst., the Senatorial Convention on the 20th of October, and the Assembly Convention on the 24th of October.

Mr. KINGSLEY said that the fifteen days mentioned by the State Central Committee to unite with the other factions of the Opposition Party having expired, and their propositions having been evaded, he asked the Committee to take action on the matter. Messrs. WHITE and GARDNER opposed the motion on the ground that it would be discussed by the State Committee next Tuesday. The question was laid on the table.

On the motion of Mr. SPENCER, it was unanimously resolved "That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, for their signal and overwhelming victories of Tuesday last, eminently deserve thanks and honor. Their verdict is for Republican principles and the National Administration which it so well maintains, and especially for the brave and patriotic head of that Administration, the present and next President of the United States." [Great applause.]

The Chairman stated that a conference was held between the Executive Committee of different Republican organizations in Ohio, and an agreement was in contemplation for the appointment of a reliable person, who would stand at the registration booth during the days of registry, and note the address of every man who registered. On election day, also, he would count the number of votes cast, and in case any unexpectedly large number turned up he would challenge them. He should be prepared to swear to the fact. The subject was one of vital importance, and the man who performed the task efficiently deserved the thanks of the community.

Mr. CROSBY said that nothing but a general uprising and a total suspension of business would secure a fair count at the ballot-box.

After the appointment of a Committee on Naturalization, the meeting adjourned.

Seventeenth Ward Reform Democratic General Committee.

The Seventeenth Ward Reform Democratic General Committee met, last evening, in Beethoven Hall, Hest Fifteenth-street. Each member present subscribed his name to a form of declaration issued by the Council of Political Reform, pledging himself not to aid, countenance or assist any nominee for office from the Tammany Hall branch of the Democracy, until such nominee receive the approbation of the Reform Democratic Committee, and to use every effort to overthrow the Tammany Ring.

Organization of a Young Men's Municipal Reform Association.

A very large meeting was held at Chickering Hall, in East Fourteenth-street, last evening, in response to the following call:

You are invited to attend a meeting to be held at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, on Friday, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of organizing an Association of the young men of this City, irrespective of party, the primary object of which shall be to co-operate with the movement now on foot for Municipal reform.

It was a noticeable fact that the assemblage did not number any politicians, but was exclusively composed of young merchants, lawyers, merchants, clerks, and others. The proceedings were characterized by much enthusiasm, and the sentiment of each meeting was strongly and earnestly in favor of reform.

The high character of the gathering may be judged from the following list of names of gentlemen who were present:

Julien T. Davies, President, 32 Nassau; Peter B. Olney, George Putnam Smith, J. B. Fisher, John E. Parsons, Charles Lanier, Edmund Tweedy, Allan Marquand, Henry T. Sloane, Charles D. Miller, James M. Varnum, Joseph J. Low, Francis G. Barry, Thomas C. Moore, Joseph Seligman, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Charles Fairchild, Jr., Charles H. Tweed, Rossiter P. Ingersoll, Charles E. Robinson, Ambrose H. Purdy, William Mitchell, Jr., Theron R. Strong, Edward A. Lodor, Richard H. Derby, Edward H. Ward, John Crosby Brown, Edward H. Ward, William A. Seaver, Edward Merrill, Charles Russell Rose, Girard Foster, Robert Kelly, Cornelius N. Cotton, David H. Cochran, John Sloane, Thomas Thompson, Rossiter P. Ingersoll, Thomas Kelly, George P. Black, Jr., Sydney Gho, Washburn Lamb, Elliot Smith, S. Sydney Smith, William D. Sloane, William Skakin, Montgomery Hunt, Edward Cooper, Edward Hall, Charles A. Peabody, Edward Cooper, Jr., Frederick Sturges, Jr., Edward Cooper, Hewitt, Abram S. Hewitt, George W. Pratt.

Ex-Judge BARRETT was elected President of the Association, which is to be called the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association. Addresses were made by Ex-Judge BARRETT, JULIEN T. DAVIES, Prof. DWIGHT, Oak HAWKINS and others. It was announced that meetings for the formation of Ward Associations would be held every Tuesday evening, and that the places where they were to be held would be advertised in the Times. The meeting then adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WILLIAM JACKSON, of Rome, is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Third District of Oneida.

CHARLES A. ALLEN is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Saratoga.

Hon. HORACE A. NELSON has declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Eleventh District.

Gen. BUTLER'S precise theme in Philadelphia on Monday evening will be: "What Has the Country Gained by the Treaty of Washington?"

The Democratic nominations for Assembly in Delaware County are: First District, JAMES KNOX FOLK; Second District, A. R. HARDGRAVE.

The Connecticut Congressmen men have resolved to hold a State Convention and form an independent political organization for the Spring campaign.

The official Republican majority for Auditor-General in Philadelphia is 11,494, a large gain over the first reports. The majority for Mayor is 6,000.

WADE HAMPTON lectured on ROBERT E. Lee in Baltimore on Thursday evening. JEFFERSON DAVIS was among the occupants of the platform.

Col. ROSWELL C. MCNEIL, of Tioga, has been nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth District.

The Democratic Convention for the Fourth Judicial District, met in Saratoga yesterday, but adjourned without making a nomination to Wednesday next.

The Georgia Democratic State Executive Committee is to hold a meeting in Macon on Tuesday, Oct. 24, and the Tennessee Committee is to meet in Nashville on Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Gen. J. L. BEVERIDGE, the Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Illinois, is to take the stump at once, and will make a thorough canvass of the State before the election.

The Erie County Republican Convention, at Buffalo yesterday, nominated ROSCOE CONKLING for State Senator, ZEBULON TAUSLEY for Surrogate, and B. H. WILLIAMS for District-Attorney.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday, estimates the Republican majority in Pennsylvania at 20,000. The Senate, it thinks will consist of eighteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the House of sixty-four Republicans and thirty-six Democrats.

CHARLES A. STEVENS, of Wash., and ALVAH CROCKER, of Fitchburg, are among those mentioned for the seat in Congress to be vacated by the election of Hon. WILLIAM B. WASHBURN as Governor of Massachusetts.

Dr. P. W. RAY, of Brooklyn, presided over the Colored Labor State Convention in Troy, and it was addressed by Rev. W. J. Butler, of New-York, W. H. Johnson and A. S. C. Mathews, of Albany, and Rev. M. Smith, W. F. Henry and W. J. Jefferson, of Troy. The Convention disbanded after the Labor Reform, and adjourned sine die on Wednesday evening.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, in another letter hereby declaring that he will not accept a nomination for any office in the present campaign in Minnesota, says he is not rich enough to follow politics as an amusement. He explains that he proposes to lecture this season upon his reminiscences of Washington life, and running for office would interfere with his engagements.

Mr. BERNARD (No. 33 Union-square) has received the illustrated *London News*, which contains a large colored picture; the *Graphic*, with an unusually liberal supply of first-rate engravings; *Punch*, the *Academy*, *Saturday Review*, and all the latest publications. Mr. BERNARD keeps abreast as usual.

Head-Quarters for Steele
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FULLER & CO., No. 2 Read-st.
—*Advertisement.*

A—Phalon's New Perfumes
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE"—*Advertisement.*

Woodworths
WILSON BOUDOIR
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

BILLIARD TABLE AT HOME FOR SALE.—Full size second hand balls; no extra room required; diagrams mailed free. ABBOT & NICHOLS, No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Oct. 15, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads: EDITORIAL COMMENTS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES, LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS, LOCAL AFFAIRS, DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, CURRENT LITERATURE, NATIONAL GUARD TOPICS, &c.

With a circulation of a character unobtainable except by publication in a first-class family newspaper, and with a circulation of a character unobtainable except by publication in a first-class family newspaper, and with a circulation of a character unobtainable except by publication in a first-class family newspaper, and with

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, no business was transacted; the forced sale of whose not lot on Forty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, by Jos. McGUIRE, expected to occur, being adjourned until the 20th inst. The auction at Richmond Hill, Long Island, on Thursday, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was largely attended, and the result was a very great degree a success, some hundred lots being disposed of at satisfactory prices. The details are given below. The principal purchasers at the sale, most of whom were from Williamsburg, were as follows, P. Walker, E. T. Andrews, F. O'Brien, P. Buckett, F. Tenner, M. Donnayan, G. P. Hageman, W. H. Church, B. Cunningham and G. O. Norton. The sale at Bayside, Long Island, E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, held also on Thursday, we regret to state, was not as successful as the above, only a few lots being sold, those present seeming disposed to make bids in any way approximating to the real value of the property. For today no sales are announced, but for next week's issue a number of auctions are projected, many of them of importance, at which both City and country realty will be offered. For the convenience of those interested in real estate a full list, as usual, of these proposed transactions will be published on Monday. In the matter of private sales and otherwise, the market yesterday was generally dull and without event.

Suburban Sales, Thursday, Oct. 12.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.
By Johnson & Miller.

4 lots, Nos. 32 to 35, $200 each	$1,000
8 lots, Nos. 127 to 144, $180 each	1,360
4 lots, Nos. 145 to 148, $175 each	700
4 lots, Nos. 152 to 155, $125 each	500
3 lots, Nos. 156 to 158, $125 each	375
4 lots, Nos. 159 to 162, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 163 to 166, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 167 to 170, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 171 to 174, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 175 to 178, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 179 to 182, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 183 to 186, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 187 to 190, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 191 to 194, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 195 to 198, $150 each	600
4 lots, Nos. 199 to 202, $125 each	500
4 lots, Nos. 203 to 206, $125 each	500
4 lots, Nos. 207 to 210, $125 each	500
4 lots, Nos.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.
Sailing every Saturday from New-York, calling at Cork Harbor both ways.
ATLANTIC.....Oct. 21, 12 M.
QUEENSTOWN.....Oct. 28, 12 M.
ATLANTIC.....Nov. 4, 12 M.
From the White Star Dock, Toronto Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Rates, including wine, according to berth and location. Steerage passage, with provisions, $30 currency. Return-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
J. M. STARR, Agent.
THOS. MYRTLE & CO., No. 29 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 7 Rue Drouot, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11 Scotia, Saturday, Oct. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18 Persia, Saturday, Oct. 21
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 25 Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 28
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 1 China, Saturday, Nov. 4
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 8 Africa, Saturday, Nov. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers—Cabin, $100 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
By Saturday steamers—First cabin, $80 gold. Second cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Return tickets, cabin.....$150, gold.
Second cabin.....$90, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$200 and $210, gold.
Steerage.....$60, currency.
Excursion tickets, cabin.....$150, gold.
Second cabin.....$90, gold.
Steerage.....$60, currency.
Passage from Liverpool, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates, payable on demand in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.
Steerage passengers landed at Pier No. 45 North River, near Canal-st.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Sept. 23. IOWA. Monday, Oct. 16
Saturday, Sept. 30. CALEDONIA, Saturday, Oct. 21
Saturday, Oct. 7. ANGLIA, Saturday, Oct. 28
Saturday, Oct. 14. COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 4
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at noon.
For passage apply at the office on the pier, No. 50 North River, or to the Company's Agents, HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to location.
Steerage passengers, $30, currency, to Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry.
Children between one and five years of age, half price.
Infants, $5.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Canada and New Zealand, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Mexico, South America, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
J. M. STARR, Agent.
THOS. MYRTLE & CO., No. 29 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 7 Rue Drouot, Paris.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked at low rates to all parts of Europe.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Sailing every Saturday, from Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK.....Saturday, Oct. 7, 9 A.M.
ENGLAND.....Saturday, Oct. 14, 9 A.M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London, cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency, inclusive of wine.
Tickets to Paris, $100 gold.
Tickets to Havre, $90 gold.
Tickets to Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Berlin, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Mexico, South America, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
J. M. STARR, Agent.
THOS. MYRTLE & CO., No. 29 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 7 Rue Drouot, Paris.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked at low rates to all parts of Europe.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Sept. 23. IOWA. Monday, Oct. 16
Saturday, Sept. 30. CALEDONIA, Saturday, Oct. 21
Saturday, Oct. 7. ANGLIA, Saturday, Oct. 28
Saturday, Oct. 14. COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 4
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at noon.
For passage apply at the office on the pier, No. 50 North River, or to the Company's Agents, HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to location.
Steerage passengers, $30, currency, to Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry.
Children between one and five years of age, half price.
Infants, $5.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Canada and New Zealand, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Mexico, South America, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
J. M. STARR, Agent.
THOS. MYRTLE & CO., No. 29 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 7 Rue Drouot, Paris.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked at low rates to all parts of Europe at lowest rates

EXECUTION OF WILSON.

The Murderer of Warden Whitford Hanged at Hartford—His Life and Crimes—Attempted Suicides—Last Scenes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Oct. 13.—DAVID KENTLEY, alias Henry Marshall, alias James Wilson, who this day suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and who was born in New-Jersey about fifty years ago, has lived a most eventful life. From early youth he was trained to the burglar's profession, and has followed it constantly and successfully throughout the cities of the Republic. His noted criminal escaped from no less than seven jails. At one time, while effecting his exit from a Western prison, in the depth of the Winter, both of his feet were frost-bitten, and the toes were subsequently amputated. In walking he used a cane. With this he committed the crime for which he atoned with his life. In 1867, WILSON began to serve a five years' term in the Connecticut State Prison, and, strange to say, was unable to escape during that time. Before many years elapsed, WILSON found his way back again on several charges of burglary, for which he had been sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment. With indictments in other States awaiting his release, his only hope lay in escape, but a strict watch was placed over him owing to his jail-breaking proclivities, and he found no means of escape.

HIS LAST CRIME.

On Sunday, July 14, 1870, WILSON sent for WM. WILLIARD, the warden of the prison, whom he desired to show copy of the hieroglyphics he was constantly drawing on his slate. Suspecting nothing, the warden approached the cell door, took the slate, stepped back to read what was written thereon, and while thus engaged WILSON threat his cane, to which he had skillfully fastened the blade of a knife, from between the bars, with fatal effect, disemboweling the unfortunate warden and causing his speedy death. The grief and anger of the prisoners knew no bounds when this reached their ears, and some even swore to avenge the warden's death themselves, so kind had he been. It is thought that the murderer secreted the knife, while at work in the shoemaker's shop.

At his trial WILSON conducted his own case, and acted in a very defiant manner. During his confinement at Wethersfield, awaiting death, he studied law, wrote 100 pages of his life, which he destroyed because the prison authorities would not consent to their publication without their revision, endeavored to starve himself to death, and has also obtain composed several rhymes, in which he stated that he simply did his duty in killing WILLIARD, and was sure of God's mercy. As the day of execution approached he evinced no fear of death. The prison authorities were very vigilant, searching his cell every few days, and requiring him to disrobe at the same time, to see if he had secreted anything about his person. But he outwitted them on one occasion, by making a stiletto out of a bone he found in his soup. When it was known that he was armed with this, the greatest consternation prevailed in the prison. He was taken from his cell, subjected to a rigid examination, and remanded, more closely watched than ever.

SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS.

On Thursday evening the doomed man retired early to a troubled slumber, after a day spent in writing letters and receiving friends, among them a former mistress of his, who once helped him to break jail. WILSON has written several statements charging that his conviction has been illegal, and that he only murdered the warden in self-defense. He has also written a poem entitled "The Starving Convict," copies of which were issued from the newspaper office and sold on the streets. The scaffold was built at one end of the prison, between two tiers of cells, and the noise of hammers during its construction seemed to have no effect on the condemned, who even offered to help the workmen. His attempt at suicide took the public by surprise, although it was expected. Early this morning, before many people were awake, it was removed in the prison that WILSON had forced a needle into his heart and that he was not expected to survive an hour. It afterward appeared that the fiends had been exaggerated. He had indeed attempted suicide (but the attempt proved abortive,) with a piece of wire which he had concealed. He had pierced his heart, but at noon he was conscious and made another statement. The execution, which was announced for 11 o'clock, was postponed, and the Courts consulted about the matter, some having the impression that they could not hang him legally without granting him a new trial.

THE FINAL SCENES.

At about noon it was announced at the prison that only the Sheriff's deputies and reporters would be allowed admittance. Owing to the weak state of WILSON, the Sheriff stated that the condemned man might die on the way to the scaffold. On the contrary, however, there was no faltering in his step, although he was helped up the scaffold stairs. On the scaffold he calmly surveyed the audience and several times glanced up at the rope. After the Sheriff had read the death-warrant the prisoner was given time to make a statement, which he did without a tremor in his voice. He spoke about two minutes, asserting that he had killed the warden in self-defense and for the cause of suffering humanity, therefore it was no disgrace to die at the hands of the hangman. He then thanked the Sheriff for favors, placed the rope about his neck and calmly awaited death. The black cap was drawn over his head, the Sheriff descended, and as he touched the last step the drop fell, at 1:26 o'clock, and WILSON the murderer was no more. His death was greeted with triumphant cheers by the rabble outside, for which the military on guard cheered upon and routed them. WILSON before death willed his body to Yale Medical College at New-Haven. Taken in all its aspects, a hanging scene like that in which WILSON figured has never before been witnessed in all New-England. He died without the slightest struggle.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. HOFFMAN arrived at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday.

E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

United States Senator CHARLES SUMNER and A. RUSSELL STURGIS, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Among the passengers by the *Atlantic*, for Liverpool to-day, are Gens. VON ALBE and MARTENFF.

Gen. A. GRANT, of Washington, and Col. H. E. JOHNSON, of San Francisco, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Amenia, a flourishing town on the line of the Harlem Railroad, is about to hold a grand Fair and Horse Show.

The Madison-avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh-street, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 22d.

Gen. J. KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey; Gen. J. B. STONEHOUSE, of Albany, and Hon. LEWIS SELYE, of Rochester, are at the Astor House.

MICHAEL GOFF surrendered himself yesterday, to answer a charge of rescuing a Revenue Officer named DEMPSEY. He was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS.

The Fall term of the United States Circuit Court will open on Monday next. Judge WOODRUFF will preside on the Bench.

Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS has resigned the rectorship of All Saints' Episcopal Church, to be succeeded by Rev. WILLIAM N. DUNNELL, of Trinity Church, Red Bank, N. J.

The last game of the series between the Mutual and Eckford Base-ball Clubs on the Union Ground, yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the Eckfords—25 to 4.

Ex-Gov. WM. BROSS, of Illinois; Ex-Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio; Judge WM. F. ALLEN, of Albany; Congressman JAMES BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, and Gen. JAMES S. WHITNEY, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Yesterday evening, Mr. GEORGE RECTER, a young man from Chicago, fell overboard from the Cortlandt-street ferry-boat as it was nearing the slip. He was rescued by some sailors who saw him fall into the water.

An unknown woman forty-five years of age, having on a calico dress, gray shawl and black bonnet, fell dead yesterday afternoon at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The Bonard will case was resumed yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS. Three witnesses were examined who testified as to BONARD'S peculiar religious views and his miserly habits. The trial was adjourned to Friday next.

Coroner KESSEAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of THOMAS O'CONNOR, who died from a fracture of the spinal column received during a fight with PATRICK MALONE, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street. A verdict against MALONE was rendered, and he was committed.

Commissioner BOSWORTH sat in judgment yesterday. There were twenty complaints against Police officers. The only case of interest was that of Policeman MCARDLE, of the Twelfth Precinct, for being in an oyster saloon. The charge was substantiated, and he will be dismissed.

An inquest was held by Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, in the case of JOHN F. SPANGER, aged seventy-six, who was found dead in his workshop, in the rear of No. 78 Barrow-street, on Thursday. Deceased fell down while intoxicated and fractured his neck. Verdict according.

The trial of CARL FRESE, for manslaughter, took place before Recorder HACKETT yesterday. The accused was charged with having killed LEONARD GREGRICH on the 26th of November, 1870, by throwing him down stairs. The evidence showed that the fall of the deceased was accidental. FRESE was acquitted.

A Mrs. HEWITT nine months ago left two children at No. 4 Fort-with-street, at Mrs. MELLEN'S boarding-school, promising to pay $70 per annum for them. As she failed to do so, Mrs. MELLEN yesterday brought the children to the Yorkville Police Court, where they were sent to the Catholic Reformatory.

J. FREDERICK ATTOUN, a messenger in the employ of the New-York and Boston Express Company, was, on Aug. 16, entrusted by JOHN F. JEWETT, of No. 197 West-street, with $1,600, for his employers. Instead of delivering the money he appropriated it. He was arrested by Capt. THORNE, and Justice HOGAN yesterday committed him.

A contest for the custody of a child by its parents came before the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. The mother, CATHARINE KINSELLA, who is separated from her husband, claims the child, and the Court ordered that she should see the child for three hours at the Astor House yesterday, and the case was then adjourned to Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN.

An exhibition is to be given this afternoon at the Fort Hamilton Parade-ground by Capt. GRAHAM'S light battery, from Fort Hamilton. The full band of the fort will be on the ground.

LONG ISLAND.

The President of Flushing Village has notified the saloon-keepers and others who keep open on Sunday, to close up on that day.

NEW-JERSEY.

A freight-train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday morning, ran off the track on the Hackensack Bridge. No persons were injured.

The new trial in the case of JOHN WARE, convicted of the murder of his father, near Longcoming, on Aug. 16, 1870, is in progress at Camden.

The walls of the old hospital at Centre-street, Newark, recently burned, were blown down on Thursday evening. Two boys were buried in the debris, and one named JUNE killed.

A man named JOHN MCGROW, in attempting to get off a Morris and Essex Railway train at the Prospect-street crossing, Hoboken, last evening, was thrown under the wheels, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

[Advertisement.]

The Fall styles in silk hats are a marvel of beauty. KNOX, the veteran hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has them in all the perfection of style and quality. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 13.—*Per steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—Rev. P. A. Smith, G. Draper, Mrs. Draper, Miss Wain, Mr. Wain and servant, R. Morris, C. S. Fairchild and lady, E. B. Mason, Miss E. Morris, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Whitwell, J. Kann, lady and child, Mr. Sinclair and lady, Mr. Butterworth, lady and maid, Mrs. and Miss Creighton, Miss R. S. Rogers, Miss Mary Churchill, Rev. Mr. Cumming and lady, Mr. Fotherington and lady, J. B. Mason, Mrs. Cornelius, Mr. Lewis and three lady friends, O. K. Chess, G. J. Gultens, Miss M. V. Smith, H. Grubb, R. H. Ives, Rev. Rev. G. A. L. Richards, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Shackleton, Miss May and lady, J. Buchanan, lady and maid, Mr. Wetherby, G. W. Smith, C. Mackintosh, Mr. Christian and lady, J. B. Taylor, W. McAdam, Thos. F. Spencer, J. M. Jaax, H. Schamberger, Mr. Morris, Lester B. Starks, A. Seligman, W. Marshall, Charles Reollic, John B. Tufts and lady, Mr. Chandler and lady, Mr. Millard and lady, Mrs. Booth and 2 children, Mr. Oppenheimer, lady and 2 children, A. J. Wheeler, S. M. Prior, R. F. Kilby, Mr. Hawley, J. W. Myers and lady, Mr. Rosenbaum and lady, Mr. Cannon, E. F. Stumbell, H. A. Lewis, L. Freeman and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, C. Burchardt, G. H. Gagnon, E. H. Mitchell and lady, Mr. McCombe and lady, 2 children and servant, G. H. Gebbert, R. C. Smith, S. Clapp, H. Marsel, S. H. Brown, Mr. Wieting, F. J. Finney, A. Satrie, Miss Chandler, Mme. Lee Gay, Miss Milford, R. S. Cox and lady, Miss C. D. Case, Miss M. Case, Mrs. Fuller, Thomas Crane, 2 children and servant, J. Wheeler, D. Wheeler, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Keller, lady and infant, Miss Maynard, Mrs. Clapp, E. J. Fairchild, A. H. Mitchell, Wm. A. Davies and lady, Mrs. J. Wood, Mr. Brown and servant, E. M. Fyfant, Mr. Faulding, John J. Douglas, H. Rasson, F. W. Bowden, H. Ball, P. Corrigan, J. T. Allen, Rev. Dr. Lobdell, James Egan, Mr. Hanson, lady, infant and servant, W. M. Evarts and 3 children, Mrs. Hunter and 2 children, Mrs. Gardner and 2 children, A. J. Wheeler, Miss Draper.

Per steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—A. S. Count, J. G. Hazelhurst and wife, Jas. Brooks, Mrs. L. Wood, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. Thos. Wise, Miss Hettie Backman, Miss Elias McCan, C. Tillotson, Ira Leonard and wife, Geo. Post, J. Hepworth, A. Van Hasbin, W. Ryle and wife, Mary Follander, J. C. Wilson, W. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Hill and son, Jules Alexis, Thos. E. Dunn, T. Dougherty, J. A. Ferguson, H. C. De Wolf and friend, Mrs. Porter, Miss E. Nesson, J. R. Wright, Mrs. S. Bacon, Mr. Cooper, Wm. Cleveland, Mrs. O. N. Hagan, W. H. Osgood, Miss L. Legol, Wm. Gage, Mr. Wells, Capt. S. Rowse, J. Douglas, P. Cotton, T. Flannigan, E. C. Spencer, J. N. Provost, R. Rook, Wm. Hunt and wife, C. R. Tyrell, A. J. Daniels and wife, D. Sanches, H. De Pass, J. Herrmin, C. Haigh, Miss Mary Foot, Mrs. Fry and family, F. Vanasse and family, E. C. Bates, and 128 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:10 | Sun sets.....5:23 | Moon sets.....6:10
Sandy Hook..5:3 | Gov. Island..5:31 | Hell Gate..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Oct. 13

Cleared.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newborn, N. C. Wetter, Ferris & Co.; William C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philbrook & Co.; Abbott, Andrews, Green, Philadelphia; Williams Kirkpatrick; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships William H. Read, Simons, Liverpool, James Watson & Co.; Bavaria, Le Due, Dunkirk, Meyer, Dupel, Rendeman, Bremen, Rumbell, (Ger.) Fortmann, Hermes, &c., Uhlhorst & Co.; Johann Wilhelm, (Ger.) Landis, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Bunyan, Gilmore, Haven, Oliver & Barnes.

Barks Marie Louise, (Fr.) Masson, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; V. L. Spofford, (Br.) Curry, Celtic, (France,) James Henry & Bro.; Clementson, Dyer, Gibraltar, Brown & Sturgess; Elias White, Mayhew, Portland, Me., Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Sabina, (Br.) Terrio, Liverpool, Easton, Watson & Co.; Rising Sun, Gribing, Ponce, P. R., T. W. & P. Armstrong; Antelope, Rumbell, Mobile; Edith, Crowley, Jacksonville, Fla., Bailey, Brown & Jacksonville; Schrs. Brigand, (Br.) Mass, Port-au-Plate, H. T. Meutel & Bartow; Joe Oakes, Oakes, Kingston, Ja., M. Hall, Bartlett, Savannah; Sparkling Sea, ——, Savannah.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. P. Dimock.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall Oct. 3, via Kingston, Jam., 7th, with mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool Sept. 7, with mdse. to Sarle, Thompson & Nephew & Co. Sept. 30, lat. 44 06 N., lon. 44 56 W., passed a single-masted bark bound E.; could not ascertain her name: Oct. 4, lat. 42 07, lon. 69 32, ship City of Montreal, hence for Glasgow.

Bark Beswick, (of Windsor, N. S.) Tays, Lisbon Glace Bay, C. B., 10 da. with coal and 7 passengers to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Kindersyde, (N. G.) Schoerman, London, 21 da., with 600 tons chalk to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Sidney, C. B., 9 da. with coal to International Coal and Railway Co. vessel to Darrell & Mack.

Brig Mary Celeste, Fowler, Old Harbor, Jam., 21 da., with logwood to S. De Cordova—vessel to Wm. Chester & Towne.

Brig Mechis, (Br.) Macumber, Windsor, N. S., via Vineyard Haven, 13 da., with plaster to Crenkah, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Eva Adell, (of Stockton,) Eaton, Apalachicola 10 da., with yellow pine lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Recruit, (Br.) Hatfield, Maracaibo 17 da., with coffee to Schminsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Funch & Co.

Schr. George Savage, Clark, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Robert Smith, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Greenland, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. B. Sharp, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. F. Hall, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Abby E. Jones, Clark, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Sunbeam, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. Redabeden, Knowlton, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Sarah Sebley, Adams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Stedman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. General Sheridan, Fox, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Nett, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John R. Spofford, Squiers, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clarion, Bishop, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Griffith, Westcott, Boston, for Georgetown.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Fletcher, Fletcher, Elizabethport.

Schr. Dawn, Warwick, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence, Ireland, Bridgeport, for Boston.

Schr. George Gilman, Murphy, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ned Pew, Mitchell, New-Haven.

Schr. Ted Fox, Mitchell, Greenwich.

Schr. Matthew, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Southeast, light, 8., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Ar. steamers Alcppo, from Liverpool; Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark Rosebud, from Algoa Bay.

A bark, supposed to be the Nunantum, from Calcutta for Boston, was seen Oct. 11, in South Channel.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—Ar. steamer Champion, from New-York; schrs. Alice, do.; New-York.

Cld. steamer Virginia, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 12.—Passed up—Bark Gracia, from Cardiff, for City Point; Arrow, from Liverpool, for Norfolk; United States frigate Saratoga, from Annapolis, for Norfolk.

Passed out—Steam-ships Berlin, for Bremen; Equator, for Galveston; brig Mississippi, for Demerara; schr. George Peabody, for Boston.

NEWPORT, Del., Oct. 12.—Ar. sch. Abby E. Brown, from San Domingo, for New-York, for Reedy. Capt. Higgins reports the brig Blanche, Dexter, sailed from Baltimore, lying at Inagua, Aug. 26, the Captain dead with yellow fever, and 5 in the sick.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—Ar. brig Frances, from Boston; schr. Ida Rich, from Boston, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 12.—Ar. ships John Mason, from Boston; Francis Hilliard, from Antwerp; Brook Talbot, from Liverpool; brigs Princeton, from Philadelphia; Southerner, from Kennebec; schrs. Wapello, Sand, New-York; E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia.

Cld. Alice Lee, for Providence; schr. A. J. Tabeau, for Key Amboy; steam-ship General Barnes, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 12.—Ar. bark Tropic Bird, New-Bedford, for Boston; schr. Grasmere, San Domingo City, for Boston; cld. in co. with schr. Atlantic, Jr., for New-York; schrs. Sarah E. Staples, New-Bedford, for Provincetown; R. W. Tull, Alexandria, for do.; W. G. B. Morey, Fort Johnson, for do.; Fleming, Hoboken, for Plymouth.

Cld. ship Syren; barks Tropic Bird and Margie McNeil; brigs Jessie Rhynas, Surprise, Marshall Dusch, Reporter, Mary C. Conway, and all before reported, except schrs. Thomas G. Smith and Flowering.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which arrived 12th, reports, Oct. 2, lat. 50 51, lon. 19 27, exchanged night signals with a Netherlands screw-ship, bound E.; 3d, lat. 47 45, lon. 12 30, passed a bark-rig. ship; 5th, lat. 45 12, lon. 40 45, a Guion Co.'s steam-ship, do.; 12th, 95 miles E. of Sandy Hook, at 3:30 P. M., a National Co.'s steam-ship, do.

Ship Jessica, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McLellan, from Liverpool, which arr. 12th, and anchored at the S. W., came up yesterday A. M. Reports last the northern passage; had fine weather with light easterly winds. Has been 9 da. W. of the Banks. No ice. lat. 40 N., lon. 72, 85. passed a fleet of vessels apparently about 150 feet long, very deep in the water.

Sunken.

Oct. 7, off Halifax, brig Constance, from Halifax, for Demerara.

Oct. 8, lat. 27 37, lon. 79 16, bark Harvest Home, from Galveston, for Havre.

Oct. 9, 50 miles W. of Hatteras, brig Planet, from Apalachicola, P. R., for Philadelphia.

Sept. 21, lat. 49 45, lon. 18, ship Gresham, (Br.,) from Demerara, for London.

Foreign Ports.

PANAMA, Oct. 5.—Ar. steam-ship Constitution, rom San Francisco.

Sld., Sept. 27, steam-ship Colorado, for San Francisco.

ASPINWALL, Oct. 8.—Ar., Sept. 29, steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Acapulco; Sept. 30, steam-ship Rising Star, from New-York.

Sld., Sept. 29, schr. Addie Wessels, for New-York; Oct. 2, steam-ship Rising Star, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 12.—The Cunard steamer Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Oct. 4, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning at 10 A. M., to land mails and passengers, and proceeded.

The Inman steamer City of Limerick, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York Sept. 30, for Liverpool, touched here at 5 o'clock this morning and proceeded.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Anchor Line steamers Australia and Assyria, from New-York Sept. 20, and Sept. 27, respectively, reached at Moville today, and proceeded for Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—The steamer City of Dublin has arrived from New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS.

During the Past Few Weeks

THE DEMAND FOR

7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds

has been daily increasing, and holders of FIVE-TWENTIES continue to manifest the fullest confidence in

NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES

by the exchange of large amounts of Government, called in for redemption, into these securities.

The Bonds are secured, beyond all question, by a first and only mortgage on the Road, its entire rolling stock and 50,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world.

We do not hesitate to commend these Bonds to our friends and the public, and no stronger proof of their popularity could be offered than the sales during the first week of the present month, which, notwithstanding the disturbances in money affairs, EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY SIMILAR PERIOD.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

RICH RIBBONS,

Neck-Ties, Laces and Velvets of Our Own Importation, in all the Newest Designs.

In Ribbons and Ties we call attention to our new patterns, just received, in Roman, Broche, shaded, &c. These goods are made from designs furnished from our own house, and are what every lady seeks, being different from what is ordinarily imported into this market.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 537 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.

A NOBLE RESPONSE.

THE MANAGERS IN THIS CITY OF THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, HAVE RECEIVED FROM J. W. CATER, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD, BY CABLE, THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

"SUBSCRIBE $5,000 FOR THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS. SETTLE ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY. DRAW AT THREE DAYS' SIGHT."

THE ASSETS OF THIS COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES, AMOUNTING TO OVER $1,200,000, WILL NOT BE TOUCHED IN PAYMENT OF LOSSES AT CHICAGO.

WM. CONNER,
CHAS. E. WHITE,
SAML. F. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 102 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

This Company, confirming its statement yesterday, presents a more detailed exhibit of its condition:

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus Oct. 1, 1871	2,127,496 21
Gross Assets	$2,627,496 21
Limit of Chicago Losses as fixed by Agent at that City after investigation	$1,200,000 00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT THEIR REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING, (12TH INST.,) UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO INCREASE THE CAPITAL STOCK TO

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

THE ADDITIONAL AMOUNT TO BE PAID IN AS SPEEDILY AS THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CAN BE COMPLIED WITH, AND AT THE SAME MEETING TENDERED THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR AN AMOUNT LARGELY IN EXCESS OF THE INCREASED CAPITAL.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
R. M. LANFORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,

NO. 156 BOWERY,

FOURTH DOOR ABOVE BROOME-ST.,

HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

NEW TEAS,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT THE FOLLOWING

LOW PRICES.

YOUNG HYSON TEA.....at 80 cents per pound.
OOLONG TEA.....at 80 cents per pound.
HYSON TEA.....at 80 cents per pound.
SOUCHONG TEA.....at 80 cents per pound.
JAPAN TEA.....at $1 per pound.
GREEN and BLACK (mixed) TEA.....at 80 cents per pound.

THESE TEAS ARE NEW, AND SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ANY TEAS THAT CAN BE BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET AT THE PRICE.

THE FINEST QUALITY OF OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, (ROASTED,) AT 30 CENTS PER POUND.

HENNESSEY AND OTARD BRANDIES, at $4, $5, $8, $10 and $12 per gallon.
OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, at $2, $4, $5 and $6 per gallon.
JAMAICA RUM, at $4, $6, $8 and $10 per gallon.
M. EDER'S SWAN GIN, at $4, $5 and $6 per gallon.
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, at $4, $5 and $6 per gallon.
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINES, at $3, $4, $5, $8 and $10 per gallon.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 & 567 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

ARE OPENING THEIR NEW INVOICES OF

IMPORTED WATCHES AND CHAINS!

AGENTS FOR

The Waltham Watch.

IN BEST VARIETIES.

SILLECK BROS.,

NO. 207 BROADWAY,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE READE-ST.,

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. THE STANLEY, CHANCELLOR AND SIR ROGER SCARFS, REYNIER'S DOG SKIN, AND RAJOU'S PARIS KID GLOVES.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.

CHICAGO.

THE MOST ENTERPRISING CITY THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN, NEEDS RELIEF FOR THE MOMENT.

WE SHALL DEVOTE THE ENTIRE PROFITS OF ALL OUR FOURTEEN STORES, ON SATURDAY, OCT. 14, TO THE BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

NARRAGANSETT INSURANCE CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
ASSETS.....$200,000
This Company has less than $50,000 in Chicago fire.

UNION INSURANCE CO., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL.....$750,000
ASSETS.....1,115,000
This Company has lost less than $200,000 in Chicago fire, and telegraphed General Agents "Go ahead."

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
ASSETS.....800,000
This Company has lost less than $200,000 in the Chicago fire.

SKEELS, BOWERS & BOUGHTON, Agents, No. 114 Broadway.

BOYNTON'S

FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES.

Thirty years' experience in manufacturing these goods have given us a stock superior to any in market. Send for circulars.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

CHOICEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.

DEVLIN & CO.

LONDON SACK SUITS FOR THE STREET.

DEVLIN & CO.

PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS FOR HALF DRESS

DEVLIN & CO.

Broadway and Grand-st.

Broadway and Warren-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

637 Broadway. 637

Have just opened a beautiful and elegant variety of the celebrated

P. L. AUBERT'S

Kid and Dogskin Gloves

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

No. 22 John-st. and No. 19 Maiden-l. ane,

Have just received a very choice and large stock of RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, including TRAVELING-BAGS, LADIES' SATCHELS, DISPATCH and DRESSING CASES, MEMORANDA BOOKS, TOILET MIRRORS, GLOVE and HANDKER. CHIEF BOXES, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

CORNER FULTON & NASSAU STS.,

CLOTHIERS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW

FALL SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ORGANIZED 1850.

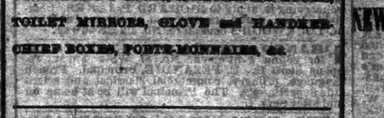
Capital.....$200,000
Surplus.....55,000

This Company has no Agents, and sustains no loss by the Fire in Chicago.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, President.

WHAT SHALL WE SLEEP THE BEST ON?

This important question is well answered by the WONDERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.



PERFECTLY COMFORTABLE, WONDERFULLY DURABLE.

BEST FOR A CHILD.

Sizes, 6 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 6 inches deep, 75 pounds weight.

For sale by A. E. WILCOX & CO., No. 17 Astor-pl., New-York.

And all best dealers in the City and throughout the United States. Address for any information, WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY, GEO. C. PERKINS, Secretary, Bristol, Conn.

FURNITURE.

AT RETAIL.

WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES From $75 to $500.

PARLOR SUITES From $100 to $600.

We have opened our immense

WHOLESALE WAREROOMS

To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.

Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAKER & CO.,

202 and 204 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

A WONDERFUL RUPTURE CURE—Regulating its own pressure, a comfort day and night. RAINBOW & CO., corner Bleecker-st. and Broadway.

WARD'S Argosy Cloth Face COLLARS.

PAPER LINED.

These beautiful Collars are sold at same price as Paper Goods, are much finer, will wear three times as long, and are made in Two Different Styles.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

RUSSIAN PRINCE. Argosy Cloth Face Collar.

This is the most stylish and newest Collar out—should be worn with the Bow under the Collar, as drawing.

WARD'S SUPERFINE Argosy Cloth Face Collar.

This Collar is three inches deep.

LORD LORNE. Argosy Cloth Face Collar.

Ask for WARD'S ARGOSY CLOTH FACE COLLARS—made in all the newest styles.

MANUFACTURED BY S. W. H. WARD, 387 Broadway, N.Y.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.

THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS, NOW MADE FROM OUR THOROUGHLY-TESTED NEW 7½ OCTAVE SCALE, ARE CONFIDENTLY OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS UNSURPASSED IN POINT OF TONE, DURABILITY, AND WORKMANSHIP, AND, WHILE WE DO NOT PROFESS TO MAKE A "CHEAP" PIANO, OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND LOWER THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

D. R. STANFORD & CO., NO. 624 BROADWAY, COR. GREAT JONES-ST.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

No. 44 East 14th-st., Union-Square,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF MATERIALS FOR

Fall and Winter CLOTHING.

BUY YOUR FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

OF

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES.

Recommended by the first Musical Talent, Conservatories, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS, 5TH-AV., Corner 16th-st., New-York.

IRON WORK

FOR

Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our Factories and Machinery, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for Buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 129, 131 and 133 Centre-st., N. Y.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO'S. ARE THE BEST.

265 BROADWAY.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR YOUNG men on sexual and physical disorders incident to early manhood; published for free distribution. Address A. HEATH, Box P. No. 3 South 7th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THOS. E. CHEW, NO. 260 GREEN-WICH-ST., Notice Protest, Protest Notice, Protest Fish, &c., Wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

FANCY ARTICLES IN SILVER FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGN IN THE

JAPANESE STYLE.

THESE ARE MADE IN GREAT VARIETY OF FINISH, ENGRAVED, ENGRAVED AND GILT, GILT, &c., &c., ARE PUT UP IN DECORATED CASES OF THE SAME STYLE, ARE ENTIREL